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MAY 10 1911  
CH.

R. S. WESTBURY CONSULTANTS LTD.

GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS

508 - 630 - 8TH AVENUE S W.

CALGARY, ALBERTA

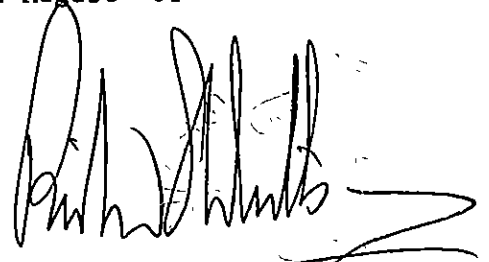
CANADA T2P 1G6

TELEPHONE 269-5485

A PROSPECTING REPORT ON THE GOLD QUEEN CLAIMS

NELSON MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA.....

Reporting on the work carried out in August '81



Richard S. Westbury.  
CD B.Sc.P.Geol(Alta).

CALGARY, ALBERTA.

FEBRUARY 1982

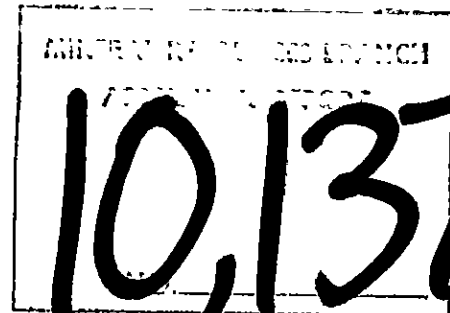




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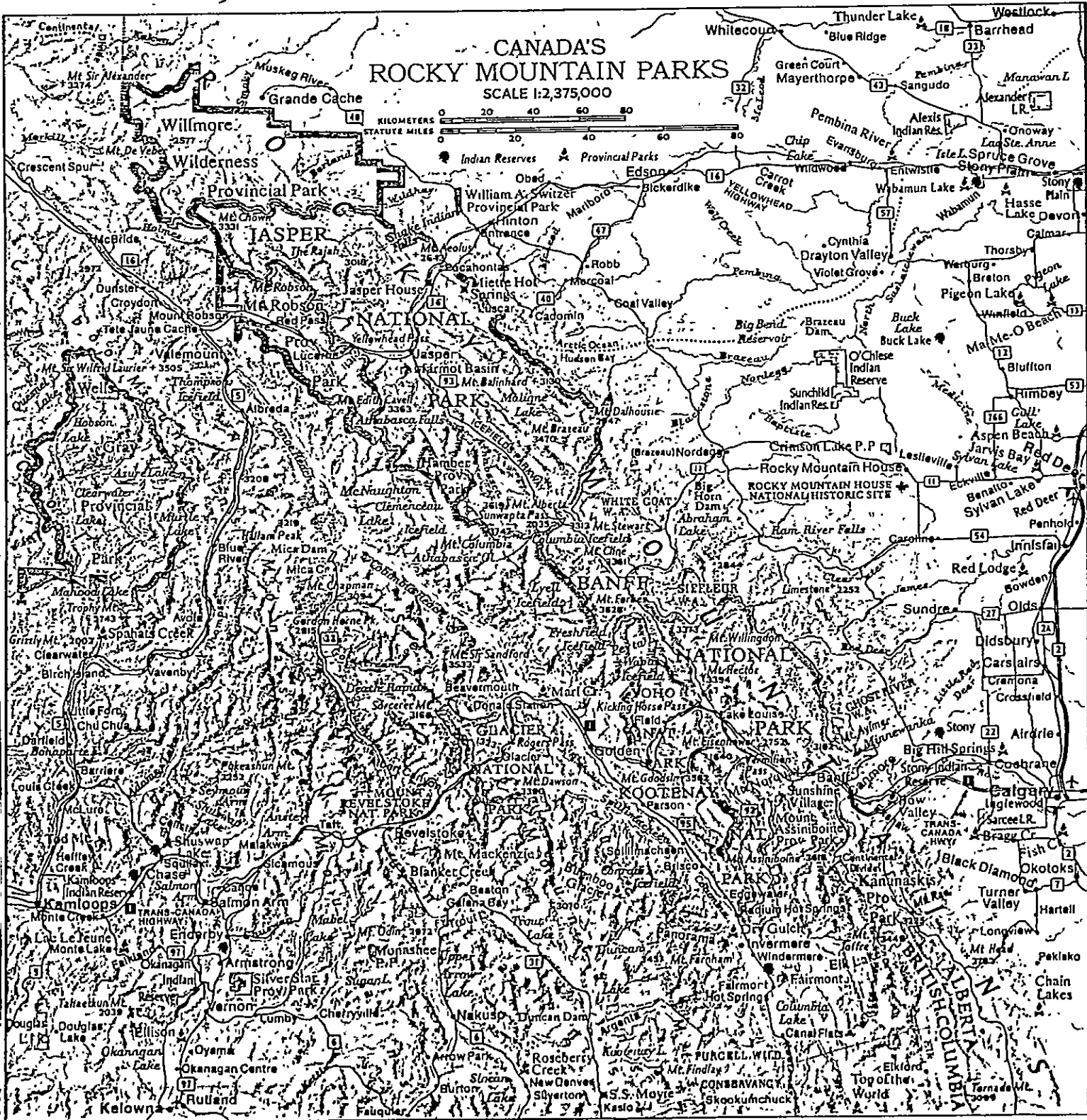
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5 & 6.	" " "
7 & 8.	" " "
9 & 10.	" " "

Itemised statement of costs....behind photographs.	
Certificate.....at the back.	



Taken from a U.S. National Geographic Map published in April 1978.



See orientation Map No 2.



DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS

BRITISH COLUMBIA

HONOURABLE R. E. SOMMERS, MINISTER  
C. E. HOPPER, DEPUTY MINISTER OF LANDS  
S. ANDREWS, DIRECTOR OF SURVEYS AND MAPPING

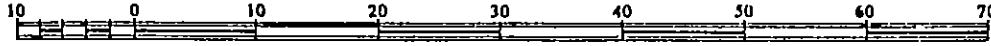
An excerpt from.....

# SOUTH EASTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

SCALE — 10 miles to 1 inch



Kilometers



W. H. HUTCHINSON, CHIEF GEOGRAPHER

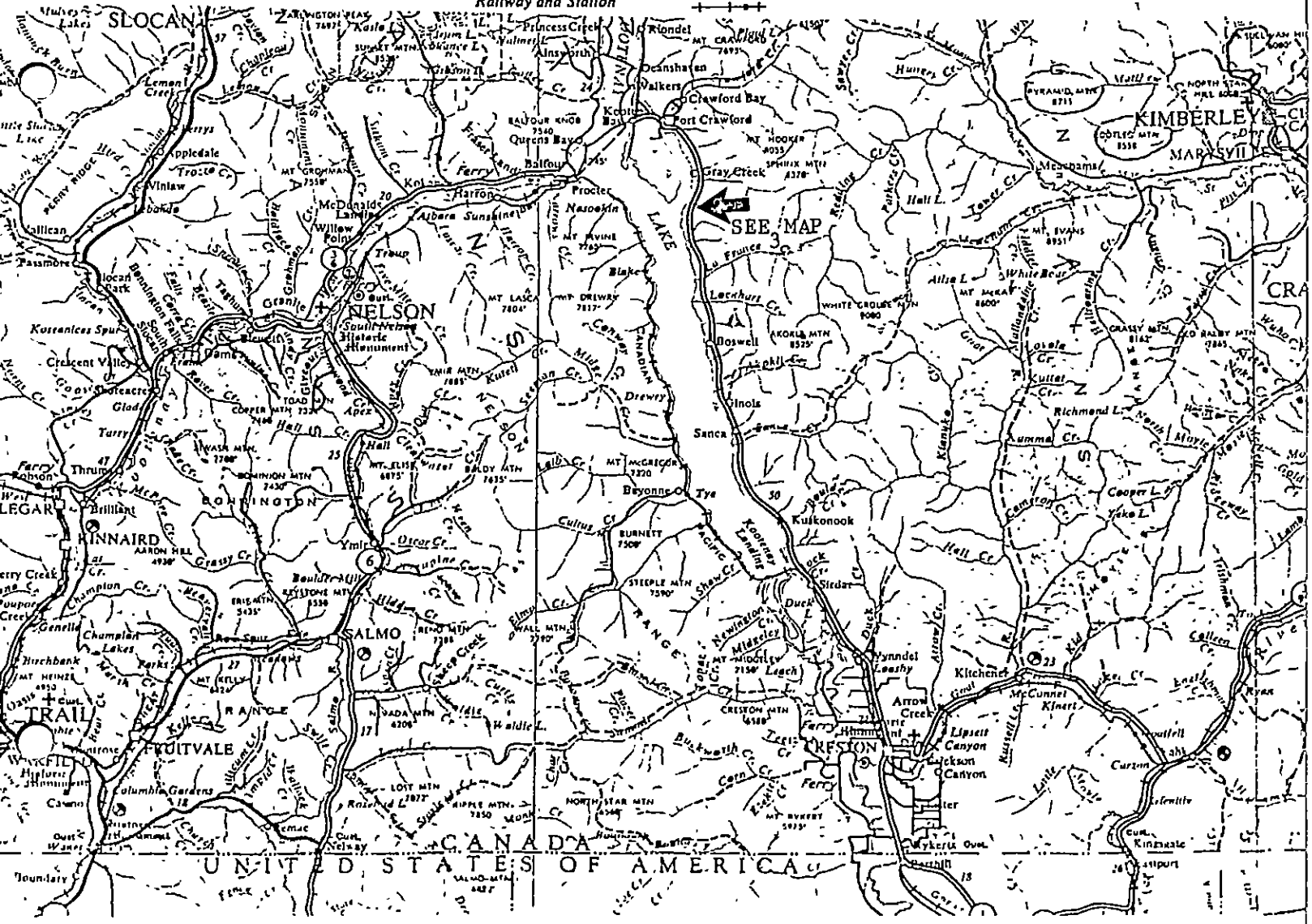
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection

January 7, 1954

Compiled and drawn by the Geographic Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch,  
Department of Lands and Forests, Victoria, B.C., 1952-53.

### REFERENCE

City		Roads—Trunk		Airport—Licensed	
District Municipality		—Main		Seaplane Port—Licensed	
Village " and Town		—Local		Park—Developed	
Post Office		—Waggon or Tractor		" —Undeveloped	
Settlement		—Trail		Campsite	
Government Agent		Mileage		Hospital	
Boundary—International		Ferry (Auto) and route		Glacier	
" —Provincial and State		Steamship Route		Customs Port of Entry	
		Railway and Station			



## Introduction.

### Geographical and physiographical aspects.

The property discussed herein is located approximately 16 Km(10 Miles) from the ferry landing at Kootenay Bay, the east end of the ferry to Balfour which links the area through to Nelson, the principal centre in the region. The town of Creston lies some 63Km(39 miles) to the south along highway 3A, a somewhat narrow paved road. A holiday - cottage type camp is situated immediately north of the northern edge of the claims-block. See maps 1-3.

The claims block extends from the east shore of Kootenay Lake(for most of its N-S extent) across the highway and the bench along which it runs, and up the steep slopes of the Purcell Mountains with the lowest point, at Lake level, around 1760ft above sea level and the highest, easternmost, parts at around 2700ft A.S.L.

Much of the bench land area, which faces west and receives sunlight for longer than is usual in many mountain valleys, was cleared in the early years of the century for fruit farming. In the past forty years this activity has diminished to essentially nil, but many of the old orchards can still be seen...a modest amount of what might be called marginal farming is carried on, and in fact on the claims block discussed herein there are a number of fair sized fields which were used for grazing cattle when the writer was in the area in August 1981.

Access to the lake-front sector of the property is via a road-way which leads down from the highway at a point close to where the Grey Creek Post office was located when the NTS 82F/10 was compiled(see Maps 3 & 4). A largely overgrown trail leads off uphill from the same point and provides convenient access to the high parts of the claims block. Little time need be wasted in access: accomodation is readily available in the area and few practical problems exist for field work except for the fact that most of the lake frontage is privately owned and the permission of the owners is needed in order to traverse their land: no difficulties were encountered.

The area is, for the most part bush covered, save on the 'bench'....up the slopes to the east the bush is not too thick to preclude seeing not only the wood but the trees, a great help when it comes to correlating outcrops. Immediately behind the lake shore the grown is very thick and should it become necessary to examine every inch of the area the task will be considerable. For example having sought the more southerly of the old entries, that at approx 144920...it was found only by the assistance of a local residence familiar with it. There is allegedly a third such entry in the area but search did not reveal it.





The valley in which Kootenay Lake is situated is of typical glacial 'U' shape, with a series of terraces extending from north to south at various distances above the present lake-level. These terraces or 'benches' are probably vestiges of former, possibly interglacial, lake-valley bottoms below which later glacial erosion has cut. The minor streams seen on the property are clearly of very recent origin being only slightly cut into the steep slopes down which they flow.

There is a good deal of typically glacial 'drift' especially on the 'bench' which obscures bedrock and complicates reconnaissance geological study of the property.

Further east, above about 2,200ft A.S.L., where the eastward slope steepens, there are quite large areas of exposed bedrock which have every appearance of having been planed off by ice action, forming, in places, what might be called pavements.

Property definition, history etc.

The property is located by the usual posts, only that on the N.W. corner was seen by the writer when he visited the area in August 1981. This is located at approx 144928, with the boundaries of the claims block extending one kilometre east and a like distance south from this point. These lines have not been surveyed in. The Claims-Block is shown on a small scale in Map No 3, the westerly two thirds of the claims are shown on a 1:5,000 scale on Map No 4.

The claims were originally located and staked by Mr Eric Gerhardi, of Riondel, on his own behalf and for his associates, Messrs R. Pearson and D. Gallagher of Nelson. These gentlemen, following a study of old records and a search for the 'Gold King' as shown on the Interim Mineral Index Map, 82F NE(MI) published in 1973 concluded that it was wrongly located on that map (see Map No 3) which placed it over 2 KM south east of the N.W. Corner post of the Gold Queen and 700 M or so east of the shore of the lake, at an altitude of some 2,700ft... This they felt did not agree with the report quoted by Rice, 1941, which described that property as 'Located on the side of the main road 3 miles south of Grey Creek'. This information derives from the Annual Report to the Minister of Mines, B.C. 1933, p 240.

Prior to 1948 when the present highway was first built, the road from Crawford Bay ran along the 'bench' for much of its route... as, over this stretch, does the new highway... but the original wagon road was mostly further east and higher... It is suspected that the trail from the old post office site marks the route of the old road... in which case the adit found by Mr Gerhardi on the beach may well be, as he believes, the 'Gold King' workings. It may be noted that this is now almost closed in consequence of a land slide during the winter 1980-81.

The uncertainties are further compounded by the fact that the Grey Creek Post Office has been moved at least twice in recent decades. For many years it was located at

the mouth of Grey Creek at about 154969, it was then moved 5 Km southwards to a location within the claims-block(see map 4)...the building is now gone..... a few years ago it was moved again, this time approximately 2 Km to the north to its present site, at 149944.

In the 1933 report quoted by Walker(1941) the GOLD KING was described as..... "Located on the side of the main road 3 miles south of Grey Creek; owned by Mr R.McGregor of Port Crawford(now part of Crawford Bay). The deposit consists of a 6-inch vein in altered Horsethief Creek quartzite. The vein carries chalcopyrite and pyrite and is reported to carry good gold values".

The present writer received the proper from Messrs Gerhardt, Pearson and Gallagher by assignment, in the fall of 1980, and registered title when he paid 'cash in lieu' in January 1981. No work had been done on the property beyond taking a few samples until the writer visited the area in August 1981, when he carried out the work considered herein.

The field work for this report was carried out between 25th and 29th August 1981. The actual time spent on the property amounted to the equivalent of two full days. The first visit was made in company with Mr Gerhardt who pointed out the key features found by himself the previous summer, and drew attention to the corner post at 144928.

The writer having been a geological consultant for many years, the material derived from the Gold Queen had perforce to await a period not occupied by clients' affairs... there have been delays in obtaining assays...but the 'in town work' has now been done. The material collected for assay and description is covered by the assay reports in Annex 2: lithological descriptions of these and several other specimens are given as Annex 1.

Geological comment.

This report is a 'prospecting report' and it would be inappropriate to discuss at any length the geology of the property. Suffice it to note that the claims-block is entirely on outcrops of the... Horsethief Creek Series of the PreCambrian Windemere Series. The Horsethief Creek in this area lies conformably between the largely conglomeratic Toby Formation and the overlying Hamill Series. The true thickness of the Horsethief is reported by Walker as being, in all probability somewhere between 4 and 5,000ft...however thanks to structural complications, some intense folding and repetition of section the series has been measured in the Rose Pass area (due east of the Bluebell Mine on Map 5) 26 Km (16 miles) to the north... where Rice found 9,700ft. The claims block is situated fairly close to the top of the section, which dips, regionally, towards the west at a fairly high angle.

In general the Horsethief series consists (per Rice) of a great thickness of metasediments of varied lithology which show more or less drastic alteration in the vicinity of the various granitic bodies in the area. The granite body which outcrops around the mouth of Grey Creek, some 5 Km north of the Claims-Block is believed to extend beneath the area considered and is probably at no great depth.....below the beach outcrops seen in photos 3 - 8.

It is interesting to note that Rice's description (P 18, Rice 1941) of the top of the Horsethief sequence reads:

Hamill series.Conformity.Horsethief Creek Series.

Quartz-mica schist, spotted schist and altered sandy argillite. 1,530ft  
 Some beds of siliceous quartzite.  
 Massive, grey to greenish grey quartzite and conglomerate. 540ft  
 Cobbles up to 6 inches in diameter in a sandy Matrix.  
 Some interbedded argillite.

etc.

This description, allowing that at the beach at least the schists carry garnets, fits the rocks seen on the claims-block very exactly. NO CONGLOMERATE WAS SEEN anywhere in the block visited.

There are unquestionably some interbeds of mudstones and of dolomite or dolomitic limestone.

The presence of garnets tends to support the writer's model of a granitic body at no great depth below the surface in the study area: low rank metamorphism, as garnet indicates, would be indicative of such a body at a distance perhaps of about 1,000M

The true local dip is hard to determine. As seen in the field the dips are for the most part at a high angle towards the east, 60-75° being usual, and almost due east...with only a few measurements showing vertical or westerly dipping rocks.

Whether this apparent dip is in fact on a reflection of metamorphism is hard to say without a great deal of further work which might not prove conclusive. It is tempting to postulate that while the true, regional dip, is to the west, the arrival, by whatever mechanism of intrusion or migmatization, of the granite may well have imposed a genuine dip which disagrees with the regional story. In view of what the writer has seen it appears likely that the granitic masses have in fact been intruded...

The schists seen in many cases verge on slate but show considerable undulations and are not sufficiently 'splittable' to ever be commercial slate.

There appear to have been several phases of quartz emplacement in the area...Many mostly small(1-2mm) to minor(1-5cm) quartz veinlets are present running more or less east-west, and vertical or semi vertical. Others, seen mostly in the 'pavements' on the eastern slopes, are heavily iron stained and run random, cutting across joint and (?)bedding planes and sometimes paralleling joints...these are 1-5 cm in thickness...a third type well displayed on the beach is exemplified by Photo 8. These are up to 25cm in thickness and tend to parallel the jointing/fissility/bedding in the schist exposed on the beach.

Another phenomenon which deserves mention is the presence of what appears to be a small plug-like body of intermediate intrusives around the N.W. Corner post at approx 144928. The rock probably cannot be properly classified without a thin section being examined...At the far south end of the claims block there are exposures in the cliff, about 20M above the beach, of black weathering rock, showing columnar jointing. Fallen blocks, presumably of this material, suggest fairly young basalt.

No dykes or other intrusive bodies were seen. No veins of mineralised material were encountered either within the old workings or elsewhere.

#### Economic geology.

As note above, no mineralised material was encountered. The assays on the material sent for assay gave essentially negative results(see Annex 2) The multi mineral spectroscopic analysis gave little encouragement for any idea for a geochemical survey.

One reconnaissance examination is not enough to condemn a property. There is some evidence that Mr Pearson collected material carrying values(Annex 3) in and around the main adit-entry. Per the old reports the 'GOLD KING' had values.

The setting of the property, fairly close to a granitic body, is basically favourable

to the occurrence of economically significant mineralisation .....

Indeed it is essentially quite similar to the setting of the 'Jackass Prospect' on Springpoint Creek, in the Rose Pass area 26 Km norther(16 miles)of the property.

Recommendation, future plans.

The writer proposes to try, once again, to collect material which will repeat the values found by Mr Pearson, and to spend more time seeking outcrops which may help unravel the obviously complex geology of the area.

If mineralised material is found in-situ consideration will be given to geochemical work and, possibly, or geophysical work.

This property is geologically very interesting and it would be nice to have time and sufficient outcrops to sort out the obvious structural complications evidently present.

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Annexes.

Annex 1. Lithological descriptions of some samples collected.

Annex 2. Assay reports on four samples.

Annex 3. An assay report on material collected by the original owners.

Annex 4. Photo-copies of papers relating to title and 'good standing'.

Annex 5. References consulted.

Lithological descriptions of material collected 25th-29th August 1981.

- GQ01: Taken from the face of the old entry below the highway at 144925.  
White/buff meta sediments streaked with quartz and a veneer of calcite.  
Per assay data carries vestiges of gold and silver only. (Annex 2).  
The previous owners arranged assays of material supposedly from the same location which ran Trace gold, 0.02 oz Silver, 0.21%Cu, 0.01%Zinc and 0.015%Mo. (annex 3).
- GQ02: From immediately outside the above entry, in situ material, on the beach.  
Micaceous garnet bearing foliated schist with streaks and small boudins of quartz. Some calcareous material is present on broken surfaces: this is attributed to deposits from recent, percolating, water.  
Per the assay data this material carries vestiges of gold and silver.(Annex 2).
- GQ03: Vein quartz material from a trench, probably blasted many years ago, located well back into the bush and on a steep slope above the 'bench' in the N.E. Corner of sub-lot 41, at approx 152925. The country rock is typical schist, with moderate foliation.  
Per the assay data this material contains vestiges of gold and silver(Annex 2).
- GQ04: Cuts from all the above were broken up and mixed for a 30 element spectrographic analysis, with a view to identifying the metals, if any, for which a geochemical survey might be justified. As is evident from the assay laboratory's report there is little to justify excitement. Some thought might be given to some further work, eg sampling and analysis with unblended material which just possibly might justify a geochemical survey.
- Lith-1, 'L-1'. Collected from a point just above the recent road cut(probably made in 1979, and almost immediately above the principal entry upon which the claims were staked, at approx 146926, about 65M above lake level, ie at approx 2,000ft above sea level.  
Deeply weathered micaceous schist, moderately foliated grey-brown, peppered with weathered crystals believed to be garnets.
- Lith-2'L-2'. Inside the treed area east of the power-line at approx 147927, on a rather steep slope, with a fair amount of badly weathered outcrop, in a 'pavement' which appears due to valley ice. Identical lithology to L-1 above.
- Lith-3(L-3'. approx 300 M east of L-2, at an elevation of approx 2,400 ft ASL, deeply weathered, ironstained vein quartz, extracted from fractures in schists which appear to be identical with the material at L-1. The quartz shows an unusual degree of tendency to blocky fracture and it proved virtually impossible to get a clean face without iron staining.
- Lith-4'L-4'. From the new road cut immediately above the key, beach, entry, about 45M downhill and just west of L-1 above. Dark grey crystalline rock, possibly meta-sediments, possibly basic intrusive, cut with very narrow(1-2mm) streaks of quartz. For clear understanding of the area, this, like several other rocks, should be thin-sectioned and studied with a polarising microscope.

- Lith-5'L-5'. From the beach, close to the newly placed B.C. Land surveyors' stake, approx 80M north of the beach entry. Brown, recrystallised dolomite, medium grained very dense, massive.
- Lith-6'L-6'. From a patch about 10M in diameter, around the N.W. Corner Post for the Gold Queen claim-units, at approx 144928. By its form and setting what appears to be a small igneous intrusion of what appear to be intermediate fine-medium crystalline rocks...greenish grey-dark brown and black grains..weathering red and grey, seemingly iron rich..some nests of light coloured very fine crystals, probably incipient metamorphic recrystallisation.
- Lith-7'L-7' On the beach, near the southern beach-side entry at approx 144920. Light grey mica schist, typical of the outcrops along most of this beach. Strongly foliated. dip almost due east at about 75°. Deeply weathered with remnants of what may be garnets, now weathered out. Small blebs of calcite which appear to be secondary.
- Lith-8'L-8' Taken at the face of the entry in behind the beach-front bushes at approx 144920. Thin veins of quartz running roughly E-W, more or less vertical and steeply dipping, in dark brown/grey ?mudstone.
- Lith-9'L-9' -At approximately 144919, Black finely crystalline very compact rock, appears to be relatively young basalt, probably hypabyssal rather than extrusive. The material examined was not in-situ but had apparently fallen from crags in the cliff about 25M above the beach-which have weathered to show rather good columnar structure as often seen in large basalt bodies.





**EDMONTON**

 8764 - 50th AVENUE  
 EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA T6E 5K8  
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**GRANDE PRAIRIE** 11037 - 92 AVENUE  
 GRANDE PRAIRIE, ALBERTA, CANADA T8V 3J3  
 TELEPHONE (403) 532-0227

# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

• MINERAL    • GAS    • WATER    • OIL    • SOILS    • VEGETATION    • ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

**R.S. WESTBURY**
**DATE**    **JANUARY 6, 1982**
**30 ELEMENT SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSES**
**PROJECT NO. 0999-1-6024**

SAMPLE NO. :	Lower Concentration Limit (PPM)		
Aluminum	0.02%		2
Antimony	100	L	100
Arsenic	100	L	100
Barium	2		150
Beryllium	5	L	5
Bismuth	10	L	10
Boron	20		50
Cadmium	50	L	50
Calcium	0.05%		10
Chromium	10		150
Cobalt	20	L	20
Copper	2		15
Germanium	10	L	10
Iron	0.05%		7
Lead	10	L	10
Magnesium	0.02%		5
Manganese	5		500
Molybdenum	100	L	100
Nickel	10	L	10
Niobium	200	L	200
Potassium	0.5%		0.7
Silicon	0.05%		20
Silver	1	L	1
Sodium	0.1%		0.5
Thorium	200	L	200
Tin	10	L	10
Titanium	20		500
Vanadium	50	L	50
Zinc	20	L	20
Zirconium	20		20

### SEMI QUANTITATIVE SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSES

>5000 ppm = > 5000 ppm	50 ppm = 25-100 ppm
5000 ppm = 2500-10000 ppm	20 ppm = 10-50 ppm
2000 ppm = 1000-4000 ppm	10 ppm = 5-20 ppm
1000 ppm = 500-2000 ppm	5 ppm = 2-10 ppm
500 ppm = 250-1000 ppm	2 ppm = 1-4 ppm
200 ppm = 100-400 ppm	1 ppm = 0.5-2 ppm
100 ppm = 50-200 ppm	bcl = below concentration limit

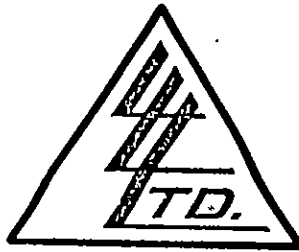
Ranges for Iron, Calcium & Magnesium are reported in %



MEMBER  
CANADIAN TESTING  
ASSOCIATION

**CERTIFIED BY:** ..... *W.S. Westbury* .....

To: MADISON OILS LIMITED,  
 508, 630 - 8th Avenue S.W.,  
 Calgary, Alberta T2P 1G6



Annex 3. Assays of material  
 collected by previous owners  
 location of sample-points  
 File No. 18898 hearsay.  
 Date April 2, 1980  
 Samples Rock

ATTN: R.S. Westbury

Certificate of  
 ASSAY of

LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

SAMPLE No.	OZ./TON GOLD	OZ./TON SILVER	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	% MoS2
<u>"Rock Samples"</u>						
8883	Trace	.02	.21	.02	.01	.015
8884	Trace	.02	.02	.02	.01	.013
8885	Trace	.02	.02	Trace	.02	.006
8886	Trace	.02	.01	Trace	.01	.003
Gold Queen Prospect:						
8883 = Upper vein material, adit.	) Locations of sampled points per verbal communication					
8884 = Lower vein material, adit.	) from Messrs Pearson and Gerhardt. NB for material					
8885 = Lower vein material, adit, lake.	) taken outside the adit, there has been a recent					
8886 = High water, right vein.	) landslide which has obscured the nearest outcrops.					
	) Re-sampling is indicated within the adit.					
<p><b>I</b> <b>Hereby Certify</b> THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE          ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . . .</p>						

Rejects Retained one month.  
 Pulps Retained one month  
 unless specific arrangements  
 made in advance.

*R. M. J. J. J.*  
 Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

RECORD OF MINERAL CLAIMS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA  
Record of Mineral Claims

82 F / 10 W

1419

141480E

Nelson

14

January 80.

*[Signature]*  
Gold Commissioner

Nelson

Affidavit  
for  
Mineral  
Claim

Eric Gerhardi  
Box 40, Riondel BC

AGENT FOR

180272

Gold Queen

8 January 80 9:00 AM

8 January 80 2:00 PM

2 South 2 East  
51628

Approximately 2 1/2 miles south of Gray Creek on the shoreline  
of Kootenay Lake Map# 82F 10W.

*[Signature]*  
Eric Gerhardi

141480E

4 x 5 = \$20.00

4

150889E

C/L 252

\$440.

DEC. 10/80

1982

B/S 546 M.R. 141522E Jan. 29/80  
All interest to Gerhardi Holdings Ltd.  
Box 40, Riondel, B.C.

B/S 631 M.R. 150889E DEC. 10/80 ALL INT.  
TO RICHARD S. WESTBURY STE. 508 - 5th AVENUE  
S.W. CALGARY, ALBERTA T2P 1G6



MINERAL ACT

FREE MINER CERTIFICATE

NOT TRANSFERABLE

5 years.

No 201078

Surname..... WESTBURY  
(Please print clearly.)  
 Christian Names..... RICHARD  
 Address..... 111 Wimbledon Cres  
(Address for service.)  
Calgary 2 W. Alberta  
(Postal Code)  
 Fee paid \$ 25.00 Date of issue..... Jan 8, 19 81  
 Valid from..... Jan 8, 19 81  
 Valid until midnight on the 31st day of December, 19 85  
 Issued at..... NELSON, British Columbia  
 H. S. TATCHELL  
 GOLD COMMISSIONER  
 NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA  
(Signature of issuing officer.)



PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

RECEIPT

No. 525231 G

THE SUM OF..... FORTY..... DOLLARS (\$ 40.00)  
 ON ACCOUNT OF: PROSPECTING REPORT ON GOLD QUEEN  
(1419)  
JAN. 11 19 82  
 RECEIVED FROM..... RICHARD S. WESTBURY  
111 WIMBLEDON CRESC., S.W.  
CALGARY, ALBERTA

NELSON  
ISSUING OFFICE

L. Holms  
SIGNING OFFICER

References consulted.

- Walker, J.F. 'Kootenay Lake District, British Columbia' 1928  
in Geological Survey of Canada Summary Report 1928,  
Part A pp 119a - 135a (inclusive).
- Rice, H.M.A. 'Nelson Map-Area, East Half, British Columbia' 1941  
Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 228.
- Map, 'Kootenay Lake Area' accompanying Walker 1928, G.S.C. Map 236A,  
One inch to four miles.(Black and white)
- Map 'Nelson(East Half)Kootenay District, British Columbia' G.S.C. Map 603a.  
One inch to four miles.(Coloured)
- Map :Revised Mineral Index Map, 82F/NE(MI), Kaslo, British Columbia  
Sheet, 1:125,000, published in Victoria B.C. in 1973.

1.

A view within the adit or entry at approx 144925. No worthwhile looking veins were seen. Due to the extensive slime-cover it is possible that a long slow examination of the entire adit would reveal the material which encouraged the people who mined out this entry...



2.

A view of the contact between country rock, grey foliated mica-schist, and the reddish weathering ? intermediate igneous intrusive plug or small 'mini-lacolith' upon which was located the N.W. Corner stake to the Gold Queen claim-units... at approx 144928. the country rocks appear to show distortion which may well be due to the intrusion of the 'plug', also some indications of heat-change are apparent.



Approx loc  
corner post.



3.

Mr Eric Gerhardi, who located and staked the present claims, beside the N.W. Corner stake.. a view looking across the main part of Kootenay Lake. Mr Gerhardi is standing on a part of the intermediate igneous body seen at this point.

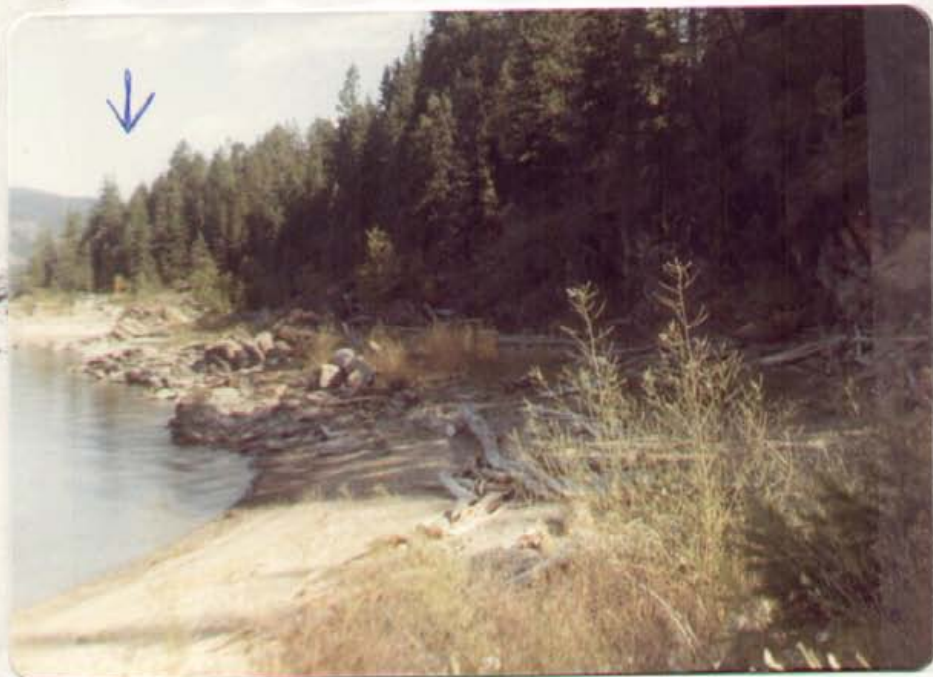


4.

A general view looking northwards from below the almost blocked entry to the old adit, the face of which appears in Photo No 1.

The generally eastwards dip (if a true dip) of the schists and metasediments is evident. In detail both the dip and the strike vary to a sufficient degree to suggest very complex structure.

The Arrow on the left of the photo marks the location of the N.W. Corner of the claims.







5.

A view of the beach looking north towards the N.W. Corner Stake, showing the generally easterly dip and the massive nature of the rock

The patches between crags are in the main covered in angular shingle composed of the locally occurring rock types.

This photo was taken from a point mid way between the point of view of photo No 4.



6.

A detailed shot of minor quartz streaks running approx E-W just south of the crags in the middle distance in photo No 5.

These are lenticular in form, do not appear persistent and are not considered apt to be metaliferous.



7.

A view from the south end of the beach at the north end of the west side of the property. The N.W. Corner post is approx below the arrow, marked 'X'. This photo stresses the apparent dip to the east of the rocks...when in fact the regional dip is to the WEST. Whether this is due to local folding/faulting or is a matter of a metamorphic jointing mimicing true dip is not clear... but would be most interesting to sort out.



8.

A close up of one of the main, presumably in-situ, outcrops on the beach, showing quartz lenses in massive metamorphosed rocks which are probably of sedimentary origin...

9. Photos 9 & 10

The southern end of the 1979 road cut, about 25 M south of the point at which the old adit extends beneath the road. This gives some idea of the vegetation and slopes on the claims. This is located within about 20M of the site of the Grey Creek Post Office recorded on the 1974 edition of 1:50,000 NTS 82 F/10.



10.

A typical shot in the bush covered area on the steep slopes east, and above the bench...showing the vegetation cover and rubble with which one must contend in seeking outcrops, of which there are surprisingly few.



Itemised statement of costs involved in field studies and  
preparation of a prospecting report  
ref the 'Gold Queen' Nelson Mining  
Division, British Columbia, Aug '81.

Services.

Assay laboratory charges.	\$74.00	
Purchase of maps, G.S.C.	7.50	
Photocopying, specialised services, enlarging and reducing,	32.68	
Copying report for presentation. 32ppx3x15c	14.40	
Photo lab charges.	32.00	
	\$160.55	\$160.55

Mileage. To and from Kokanee Springs  
Motel, Crawford Bay, 4 trips  
11 $\frac{1}{2}$ Km each way = 90 Km.

Transit from Calgary via Radium, distance  
within British Columbia..405Km each way.

Total 900 Km @ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c/km	\$94.50
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Meals and accomodation: charge 3 days @\$40/diem.....	\$120.00
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Personnel. R.S.Westbury P.Geol(Alta) charging at a 'Technologist's rate'.. 2 days field work, 2 days preparing report...@\$125.00/diem.....	\$500.00
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Total.....	\$875.05
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**R. S. WESTBURY CONSULTANTS LTD.**

**GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS**

508 - 630 - 8TH AVENUE S W

CALGARY ALBERTA

CANADA T2P 1G6

TELEPHONE 269-5485

I, Richard George Selby WESTBURY, CD, of 111 Wimbleton Crescent S.W. in the city of Calgary, Alberta, certify that:

I graduated from the University of London in 1952, receiving a B.Sc. Special Honours Degree in Geology, specialising in petrology and that I have practiced my profession continuously since that time.

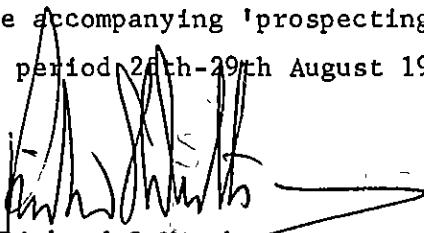
I have been in practice as a geological consultant since 1964, and have devoted a significant part of my time for the past ten years to mining matters in the U.S.A. Canada and South America.

That I am registered under the Engineering and Related Professions Act 1968 of the Province of Alberta and was similarly registered under the previous legislation.

I am a Fellow of the Geological Society of London, of the Royal Geographical Society and a member in good standing of a number of other professional bodies.

That I am the owner of the property described in the accompanying 'prospecting report' and that I did visit the property during the period 28th-29th August 191.

Calgary, Alberta.  
February 1982.



Richard S. Westbury.  
CD B.Sc. FRGS FGS P.Geol.

Canada  
Department of Mines

HON. CHARLES STEWART, MINISTER; CHARLES CAMSELL, DEPUTY MINISTER.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
W. H. COLLINS, DIRECTOR.

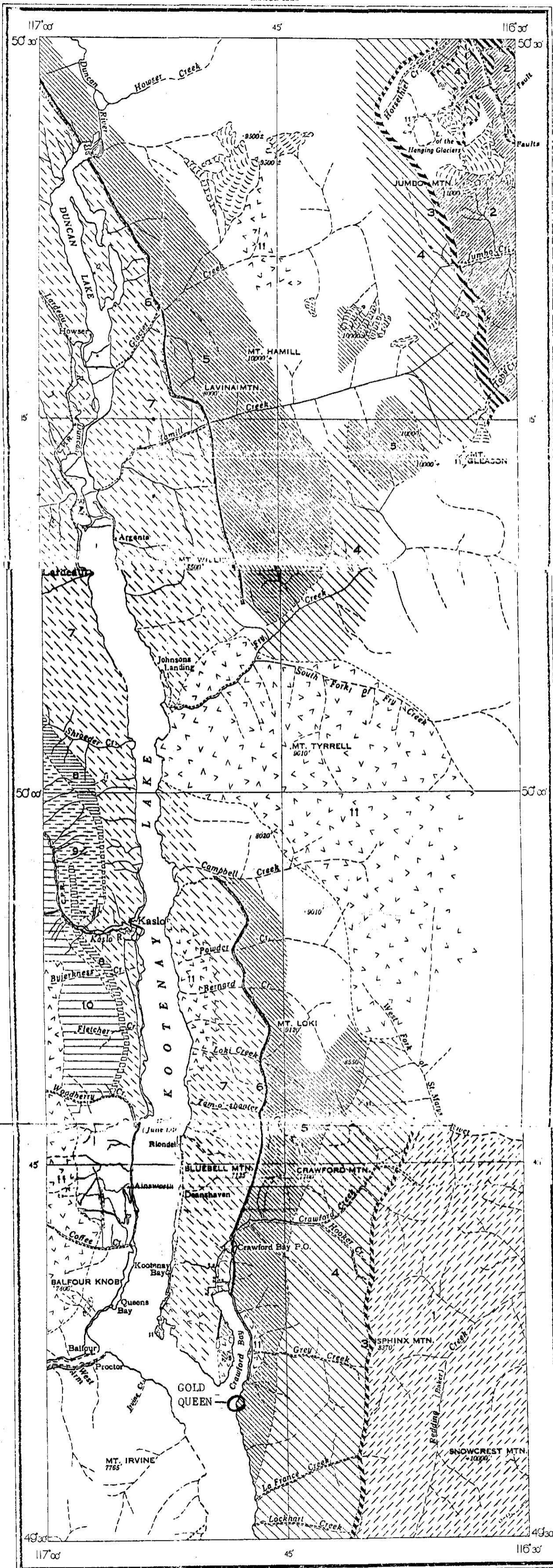
Issued 1929

LEGEND

- PALEOZOIC AND TERTIARY**
- POST-TRIASSIC**  
11 Granite, etc.
- TRIASSIC SLOCAN SERIES**  
10 Limestone, schist, argillite
- KASLO SERIES**  
9 Chert, in part volcanic intrusives and intrusives; interstratified sediments, in part schistose
- UPPER CARBONIFEROUS AND TRIASSIC MILFORD GROUP**  
8 Argillite
- WINDERMERE LARDEAU SERIES**  
7 Schist, phyllite, quartzite, slate, limestone
- BADSHOT FORMATION**  
6 Limestone
- HAMILL SERIES**  
5 Quartzite, schist, limestone
- HORSETHIEF FORMATION**  
4 Schist, slate, conglomerate, limestone
- TOBY CONGLOMERATE**  
3
- PURCELL UPPER PURCELL**  
2 Slate, quartzite, magnesian limestone
- UNDIVIDED**  
1 Quartzite, schist, magnesian limestone
- Road and trail

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Compiled by J. P. Walker from surveys by the Geological Survey



10,137

To accompany report by J. F. Walker, in Summary Report, Part A, 1928

Publication No. 2195

MAP 236 A  
KOOTENAY LAKE AREA  
KOOTENAY DISTRICT  
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale: 25,000 or 1 Inch to 4 Miles

