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GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

GREAT DANE PROPERTY

Great Dane	L 5285	Jack 7	1431 (5)
White Star	L 5286	Great Dane 2	1430 (5)
Fisher	L 5287	Great Dane 1	2643 (6)

FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 82F / 16 W

Latitude 49°46'N

Longitude 116°27'W 26.6'

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

15,309

Prepared for

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August 29, 1986

GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT
Great Dane Property
Fort Steele Mining Division, British Columbia

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SUMMARY

The Great Dane Property is located in the Purcell Mountains immediately east of Kootenay Lake in southeastern British Columbia, 68 miles west of the town of Marysville. A 6.1-kilometer access road leads to the property from a point 68 kilometers west of Kimberley on the St.Mary Lake Road.

The discovery of silver-lead-zinc mineralization on what was to become the Great Dane Property occurred at the end of the 19th century. By 1901, a 200-foot tunnel had been driven into the hillside under a 1.8-meter wide lens of a silver-bearing lead-zinc-copper lode. There is no record of any work done on the Property from 1903 until 1981. In 1982, an access road was built to the Property. No development of the showings was undertaken until the commencement of field work covered by this report.

From July 1st to July 16th, 1986 a work program conducted under the supervision of the writer concentrated on (a) rehabilitation of access trails and old showings, (b) geological mapping of showings and underground workings, (c) sampling of mineral occurences, and (d) verification of claim locations.

The topography of the Property comprises high, sharp interconnecting ridges separated by deeply-incised glacial valleys of the St.Mary River and its tributaries. Local relief ranges from 1070 meters (3500 feet) to 2290 meters (7500 feet). The Property straddles a 2290-meter (7500-foot) main ridge that separates the St.Mary River on the south from the Dewar Creek drainage on the north. The Great Dane workings are at 2109 meters (6920 feet) on a south-facing slope.

The region is underlain by the Purcell Supergroup, comprising mostly fine-grained clastic rocks which are exposed in the Purcell anticlinorium of southeastern British Columbia. The most significant mineral deposit in the

region is the Sullivan ore body, a stratabound lead-zinc deposit hosted by the Lower and Middle members of the Aldridge Formation. Another significant deposit, the St.Eugene Mine, no longer producing, was noted for argentiferous galena and associated sulphides occuring in steeply dipping veins which cut across the Middle and Upper Aldridge Formation into the overlying Creston Formation.

The Great Dane Property is underlain by varicoloured argillaceous quartzite, siltstone and argillite of the Creston Formation. These rocks which were intruded by Moyie ultrabasic sills and Late Mesozoic intermediate batholiths contain several vein showings of chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite.

Mineralization on the Great Dane Property occurs as silver-bearing massive sulphide lodes, concentrated in saddle reefs formed by anatexic white quartzite within folded pale green micaceous schists and buff weathering, purple quartzites. The sulphide mineralization comprises, in decreasing amounts: galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite. Typical assays include 20.29 ounces per ton silver and 61.50% lead across a width of 0.6 meters from channel samples at the adit portal, 18.2 ounces per ton silver and 45.40% lead across 0.6 meters from Pit 5, and 10.12 ounces per ton silver and 32.60% lead across 0.5 meters from Pit 1c. Composite chip samples of massive galena from the adit ore dump returned assays as high as 26.8 ounces per ton silver and 77.8% lead. The overall silver:lead ratio is approximately 1:3.

The Property appears to be of a geological environment conducive to the emplacement of silver-lead-zinc mineralization. The tenor of this mineralization is such that massive sulphide lodes of small dimensions may yield economically significant tonnages. The property warrants further geotechnical evaluation.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Terms of Reference

The writer was engaged by Agincourt Explorations Inc. of Vancouver, British Columbia to conduct preliminary geological exploration on the Great Dane Property in southeastern British Columbia. A five-man crew, led by the writer, was on the property from July 2 until July 15, 1986.

This report is a summary of the findings of the exploration program.

1.2 Location and Access

The Great Dane Property is centered on 49°46' north latitude and 116°27' west longitude near the southwestern corner of NTS mapsheet 82F/16, Dewar Creek, British Columbia. The map-area covers a section of the Purcell Mountains lying immediately east of Kootenay Lake in southeastern British Columbia.

Access to the property during the period 1900 to 1903 was by a horse trail. A main trail went easterly from Pilot Bay on Kootenay Lake, over the 1860-meter (6100-foot) summit of Rose Pass and down St. Mary River valley to the Kimberley area. A supply trail to the property left St.Mary River at its confluence with Morris Creek and followed Morris Creek to near the Great Dane workings area.

Presently, access from the Kimberley area to the property is by the St.Mary Lake Road which extends westward from the town of Marysville, past St.Mary Lake, to the confluence of St.Mary River and Dewar Creek, where it turns northward up the Dewar Creek valley. A moderately good 2-wheel drive road connects the property area with the St.Mary Lake road at Dewar Creek (Figure 2). The old horse trail to Pilot Bay is of no use now. The only road that connects the property area to Kootenay Lake to the west is a 4-wheel drive road maintained by West Kootenay Power Company for servicing their transmission line south of Crawford Bay (Figure 2). Steep grades and poor surface conditions severely limit the usefulness of that road.

In 1982, an access road was constructed to the property from a point 0.1 kilometer north of the bridge over St.Mary River, approximately 68 kilometers west of Kimberley (Figures 3 and 5).

The access road leads easterly, following the contours along the north side of St.Mary River for 2.5 kilometers and then northerly through several tight switch-backs to reach an elevation of 1760 meters (5780 feet); a total distance of 6.1 kilometers. A trail leads from the end of the road up the nose of a north-south ridge to the 2070-meter (6800-foot) elevation, then traverses easterly along the contours of the hillside for 600 meters to the old workings and the 2109-meter (6920-foot) adit level at the head of Morris Creek (Figures 5 and 6).

It took approximately one hour to drive the access road from a base camp at St.Mary River to the end of the road at the 1760-meter level, and an additional forty-five minutes to hike the trail to the workings. A total of 3.5 hours per day was used to transport the crew from their base camp to the workings area during the July 1986 program.

There is a small cleared area at the prospector's cabin site about 200 meters east of the Great Dane workings-area (Figure 6) that could be used as a helicopter landing pad. If a subsequent exploration program is conducted in the workings-area, it would be more time-efficient to establish a small camp at the cabin site than to operate from a base camp at St.Mary River. Equipment and crew could be trucked to the base camp area at St.Mary River and slung up to the cabin site by helicopter. The camp could be supplied by helicopter from Cranbrook or Nelson depending on where expediting was most convenient.

1.3 Physiography and Vegetation

The Great Dane Property is located in the Purcell Mountains which lie along the eastern side of Kootenay Lake in southeastern British Columbia. The ranges in the vicinity of the property comprise high, sharp, interconnected ridges separated by deeply incised glacial valleys of the St.Mary River and its main tributaries; Dewar and White Creeks from the north, Redding Creek from the south. Locally, trellis-like drainage patterns seem to be controlled by structural elements of the sedimentary and metamorphic rocks of the region. The relative relief of the region is high; about 1530 meters (5000 feet). Elevations of the main valley bottoms range from 1070 meters (3500 feet) to 1370 meters (4500 feet) above sea level. Elevations of the ridge crests commonly exceed 2290 meters (7500 feet) above sea level. Elevations of the highest peaks exceed 2600 meters above sea level.

The property straddles a 2290-meter (7500-foot) main ridge that separates the St.Mary River on the south from the Dewar Creek drainage on the north (Figure 3). Elevations on the property (Figures 3 and 5) range from about 1280 meters (4200 feet) at the legal corner post of the Great Dane 1 claim, to 2440 meters (8000 feet) on the main ridge crest, and down to about 1220 meters (4000 feet) at the legal corner post of the Great

Dane 2 claim at Dewar Creek. The Great Dane workings are at 2109 meters (6920 feet) on a south-facing slope. The base camp area at the bridge adjacent to the start of the access road is at an elevation of aproximately 1145 metres (3760 feet) above sea level.

The slopes on the property are steep, averaging 25° to 30° on the south-facing side of the main ridge and slightly less on the north-facing slope. Precipitous rock bluffs are common near the ridge crest.

Immature soil in excess of 0.6 meters deep supports a coniferous forest up to the treeline at about 2130 meters (7000 feet) above sea level. Slopes above the treeline are steep and variably covered with soil, talus and scrub vegetation. Most rock outcrops are on these upper slopes.

Vegetation on the Great Dane Property is quite variable because of local topographic relief. None of the property has been logged. The lower slopes are covered with mature cedar and spruce which give way to dense lodgepole pine and tamarack at higher elevations which occupy an extensive, previously burned-over area. Near the treeline, near the Great Dane workings-area, widely spaced stunted pine, spruce and balsam predominate.

Underbrush at lower elevations is quite thick and lush, especially on slide fans toward the bottoms of side creeks. Ground cover on the upper timbered slopes is thinner, comprising stunted huckleberry bushes, strawberries and grasses.

The property is often free of snow by June 15th. Cold winter temperatures contrast the warmer summers which, in the mountains, are often cooled by afternoon thundershowers.

1.4 Property

The Great Dane Property comprises the following claims recorded in the Fort Steele Mining Division of British Columbia:

Table 1
LIST OF CLAIMS

Claim Name	Record/Lot No.	No. of Units	Expiry Date	Owner
Great Dane (Crown Grant)	L5285	1	1986 taxes paid	Eric & John N. Denny
White Star (Crown Grant)	L5286	1	1986 taxes paid	Eric & John N. Denny
Fisher (Crown Grant)	L5287	1	1986 taxes paid	Eric & John N. Denny
Jack 7	1431 (5)	1	May 20, 1989	Eric Denny
Great Dane 2	1430 (5)	12	May 20, 1989	Eric Denny
Great Dane 1	2643 (6)	20	June 29, 1987	Linda Denny
		36		

The location of the legal corner post of Great Dane 1 was verified by the writer on July 12, 1986. The position of the crown grants was compared with the plot of their location on Map 82F/16, Dewar Creek (Figure 3). This proved to be an accurate representation and as such, indicated that the crown grants and most of the Jack 7 claim were contained within the boundaries of the Great Dane #1 claim.

The writer believes that the Great Dane claim group is staked in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Province of British Columbia.

1.5 Previous Work

The discovery of silver-lead-zinc mineralization on what was to become the Great Dane Property occurred at the end of the 19^{th} century. By 1901, a 200-foot tunnel had been driven into the hillside under a 1.8-

meter wide lens of a silver-bearing lead-zinc-copper lode. In the same year, mineral title to the Great Dane claim was granted by the Crown to Gorgina LaPointe, H.L.Swyer, C.A.Sawyer and J.P.Sawyer, and Lot No.5285 issued. The tunnel was extended to 300 feet during 1902; however, with cessation of work at the St.Eugene Mine at Moyie Lake, approximately 40 kilometers south of Cranbrook, British Columbia, work was also suspended on the Great Dane. In 1903, ground adjacent to the Great Dane was crown-granted to Fred Cogle et al. This included the White Star and Fisher claims, Lot Nos. 5286 and 5287, respectively (Figure 5).

During that early period, work crews on the prospects were quartered in a log cabin, built 200 meters east and 20 meters below the Great Dane adit. Subsequently, five other claims were surveyed and crown-granted in the area now covered by the Great Dane Property. Two were on the north side of the ridge toward Coppery Creek and three more were on the ridge itself (Figure 3). These surveys were cancelled and all five claims ceased to exist.

There is no record of any work done on the Great Dane Property from 1903 until 1981 that is available to the writer.

In 1981, the Great Dane claims were optioned to Arley Mines Ltd. of Kelowna, British Columbia, who constructed an access road to the 1760-meter (5780-foot) elevation. As most of their money was spent on road construction, no new work was performed on the property other than the mucking out of several of the old sloughed-in pits. The option was dropped by Arley Mines in 1982.

On July 12, 1986, an option agreement was signed whereby Agincourt Explorations Inc. of Vancouver, British Columbia could obtain 100% working interest in the Great Dane Property by paying Linda, Jack and Eric Denny $80,500 in a series of payments concluding on July 1, 1992.

1.6 Summary of Present Work

Work recorded in this report was conducted during the period July 1 to July 16, 1986. This includes three days for mobilization, travel and camp construction, and two days for demobilization. The field crew comprised:

T. C. Scott, F.G.A.C., Geologist
Mervin Carson, Geological Technician
Glen Caulfield, Geological Technician
John Caulfield, Geological Technician
David Jones, Cook.

Physical work performed during the above-noted period included:

(1) clearing of windfallen trees from 6.1 kilometers of access road;

(2) rehabilitation of 900 meters of old access trail;

(3) rehabilitation of eight pits, originally sunk on mineralization;

(4) pruning of vegetation around old cabin site for safer helicopter access.

Technical work conducted by the writer, in addition to crew supervision, included:

(1) geological mapping of the area around mineral showings by way of chain and compass survey;

(2) mapping of a 91.7-meter long underground adit by way of chain and compass survey;

(3) collecting of nine channel, one grab and eight chip samples from seven mineral occurences;

(4) confirmation of the location and placement of the Great Dane 1 legal corner post and comparison of location of crown grant posts with workings using a map of original survey and the local 1:50,000 topographic map.

Table 2

TABLE OF WORK

	Man Days	
Mobilization and Set Up (from Vancouver)		15
Physical Work		
Slashing	4	
Rehabiliation of Access Trail	8	
Rehabiliation of Test Pits	15	
Pruning for Helicopter Access	3	
Camp Maintenance and Expediting	14	
		44
Technical Work		
Mapping - Surface & Underground	6	
Sampling	3	
Crew Supervision	2	
		11
Demobilization (to Vancouver)		10
TOTAL MAN DAYS OF FIELD WORK		**80**

2.0 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

2.1 Regional Geology

The Dewar Creek map-area and the adjoining St.Mary map-area to the south have been the subjects of several reconnaissance and detailed mapping projects by geologists of the Geological Survey of Canada, British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, and private exploration comapnies. Investigations focused primarily on mapping stratigraphy which contained the massive Sullivan lead-zinc orebody at Kimberley in search of a similar deposit. The following description of the regional geology around the Great Dane Property is drawn from reports by J. E. Reesor (1958) and by T. Hoy (1982, 1983). Also, brief accounts of the Great Dane Property are contained in Rice (1937 and 1942) and Reesor (1954 and 1958).

The Great Dane Property is underlain by varicoloured argillaceous quartzite, siltstone and argillite of the Creston Formation. This formation is part of Precambrian Purcell Supergroup, comprising mostly fine-grained clastic rocks which are exposed in the Purcell anticlinorium of southeastern British Columbia. East of the anticlinorium lies the Rocky Mountain Belt, comprising Proterozoic miogeosynclinal rocks. To the west, the anticlinorium merges with the north-trending Kootenay Arc structural zone that comprises a succession of clastic, carbonate and volcanic rocks. These range in age from Hadrynian to Early Mesozoic. Within the anticlinorium, the mainly Helikian-age Purcells are overlain to the west and north by Hadrynian clastics of the Windermere Supergroup. The Purcell rocks extend southward into Montana and Idaho, where they are called the Belt Supergroup.

Although the base of the Purcell Supergroup is not exposed in southeastern British Columbia, it is inferred to rest unconformably on basement gneiss at the western margin of the North American craton.

The Purcell Supergroup sedimentation was terminated by the East Kootenay Orogeny that produced regional uplift, open folding, block faulting and granitic intrusion about 750 million years ago. Associated regional metamorphism produced greenschist facies mineral development.

Several late, steeply dipping transverse faults produce a northeast-trending structural grain and repetition of Purcell stratigraphy from south to north. The three main faults, from south to north, are the Moyie, St.Mary, and Hall Lake Faults. It is believed that they coincide with the location of syndepositional Proterozoic-age rifts which locally modify regional facies trends and are perhaps intrinsic to the development of stratiform lead-zinc deposits, such as the Sullivan Deposit. They may also be related the emplacement of Mesozoic (or younger) granitic intrusions.

The Purcell Supergroup, exposed in the Dewar Creek map-area, is divided into five conformable formations representing an accumulation of approximately 9400 meters of predominantly clastic sediments. The oldest formation is the Aldridge, which is divided into three members: Lower, Middle and Upper.

The base of the Lower Aldridge is not exposed because the Hall Lake Fault, 8.7 kilometers east of the Great Dane property, juxtaposes the younger Creston Formation against the Lower Aldridge Formation. The Lower Aldridge Formation comprises rusty weathering argillite, siltstone, and quartzite. Locally, intraformational conglomerate occurs at or near the top. The strata indicate a subtidal depositional environment. Meta-diorite sills make up 3100 meters of the 900-meter thick section.

The Middle Aldridge is approximately 3300 meters thick. It contains deep-water turbidites comprising thick, grey quartz-wacke beds and interlayered laminated siltstone, intruded by metagabbro sills.

The Upper Aldridge comprises generally rusty weathering, laminated, dark grey argillite and light grey siltstone. These deep-water turbidites are 300 to 400 meters thick. It should be noted that map units 1, 2 and 2a (Reesor, 1958) correlate with map unites 1, 2 and 4 (Leach, 1957) and represent the Lower, Middle and Upper Members, respectively, of the Aldridge Formation.

The overlying Creston Formation forms a sharp, conformable contact with the Upper Aldridge. The lower 750 meters is missing from the section around the Great Dane Property. Elsewhere, it comprises mainly dark weathering, and black and grey argillite, with irregular fine laminae of lighter argillaceous quartzite and dark, fine-grained, massive, sericitized and silicified siltstone. Above the lower argillaceous member, the Creston Formation comprises grey, green, purple and white argillaceous quartzite and argillite. In the western part of the Dewar Creek map-area, bedding is nearly vertical, in irregular, tight, sheared folds. The rocks are phylitic to schistose, with most primary structures obliterated. Adjacent to the White Creek Batholith, the Creston Formation is hornfelsed. On the Great Dane Property, an elongate sill of meta-diorite, and the overlying Kitchener Formation to the northeast, are folded in concert with the Creston Formation.

In the Dewar Creek map-area, the Kitchener Formation is represented by 1300 meters of shallow-water carbonates and clastics. The contact with the underlying Creston Formation is gradational and conformable. The strata comprise reddish weathering quartzite and siltstone, buff weathering sandy dolomite, black and argillaceous limestone, and black and grey thin-bedded argillite. This is the lowest of the Purcell rocks within the Dewar Creek map-area to contain carbonate.

The Sihey Formation is similar to the Kitchener Formation except that it contains rare carbonate and occurs only locally. This 600-meter thick series of very thinly bedded, varicoloured argillaceous quartzites is in conformable gradational contact with the underlying Kitchener Formation. The tuff marker beds separating the Sihey Formation from the overlying Dutch Creek Formation correlate with the Purcell Lavas found elsewhere in the Purcell rocks and create the upper boundary of the Lower Purcell Rocks.

The Dutch Creek Formation is represented by 300 meters of fine-grained quartzites, argillites and dolomitic rocks. This formation, along with the overlying Mt.Nelson Formation, not found in the Dewar Creek map-area, make up the Upper Purcell division of the Purcell Supergroup in the Western Purcell Mountains.

Intrusive rocks within the Dewar Creek map-area include meta-diorite sills, ultra basic plugs, and differentiated granitic batholiths. Meta-diorite and meta-quartz diorite sills and dykes of the Moyie intrusions are found throughout the Lower Purcell rocks, but are most abundant in the Aldridge Formatin. The sills are structurally conformable with enclosing sedimentary rocks, but locally may cut across bedding sharply. Contact zones are rich in biotite and albite and may represent alteration of and reaction with bordering sediments. The sills are commonly 60 to 120 meters thick, but may exceed 300 meters in thickness. These rocks range in age from 1665 Ma (Hunt, 1962) to 760 Ma (Obradovich and Peterman, 1968), compared with the 750 Ma date for thermal metamorphism of the East Kootenay Orogeny (Leech and Wanless, 1962), indicating that they are mainly pre-Windemere in age.

A small ultra basic stock occurs nine kilometers north of the Great Dane Property at the southwestern corner of the White Creek batholith. It is intrusive into the Creston Formation and is in turn cut by dykes of pegmatite and granodiorite. Although probably older than White Creek rocks and younger than the Creston Formation, its age is uncertain (GSC Map 15-1957).

Two granitic batholiths occur in the Dewar Creek map-area. The White Creek batholith, 12 kilometers northeast of the Great Dane Property, is a northeasterly-trending, elongate body, concentricly zoned, with rock ranging from granodiorite to leuco-quartz monzonite. Its south boundary truncates the northeasterly-trending Hall Lake Fault, which may have influenced its emplacement. The leuco-quartz monzonitic Fry Creek batholith, 21 kilometers north of the Great Dane Property, is intrusive into the Creston Formation. The age of both batholiths is placed at Mesozoic or younger (Reesor, 1958).

2.2 Regional Mineralization

There are three general categories of mineral deposits in the Purcell Supergroup: stratabound lead-zinc or copper deposits, vein replacement deposits, and deposits associated with the Moyie intrusions (Leach, 1957).

Deposits of the first category are generally restricted to the boundary between the Lower and Middle members of the Aldridge

Formation. The most notable of the lead-zinc deposits is the Sullivan, but also significant are the North Star - Stemwinder, Vulcan, Kootenay King and Hilo deposits. The Hilo deposit is located seven kilometers east-northeast of the Great Dane Property at the same sedimentary surface as the Sullivan Mine.

Copper stratiform deposits are generally low in grade but are usually more widely spaced. The most notable in the Purcell-Belt rocks is the Troy (Spar Lake) deposit on the western part of Mount Vernon, 24 kilometers south of Troy, Montana.

The St.Eugene mine, southwest of Cranbrook at Moyie Lake, is typical of the second type of deposit. There, argentiferous galena, sphalerite, minor tetrahedrite and chalcopyrite occur in steeply dipping veins which cut across the Middle and Upper Aldridge Formations into the Creston Formation.

Carbonate-hosted deposits occur in the Mount Nelson Formation and include the Mineral King, Atkinson, Paradise, and Ptarmigan occurences. Several other showings occur in Kitchener-Sihey rocks in the St.Mary Lake map-area, south of the Great Dane Property.

The third type comprises quartz-carbonate veins and lenses generally within the meta-diorite sills. They contain pyrrhotite and pyrite, with minor galena and sphalerite.

Several vein showings of chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite occur associated with the Creston Formation and Moyie sills in the vicinity of the Great Dane Property. Locations of those showings are indicated by the position of current and cancelled crown grants shown in Figure 3.

At the ridge crest, 3.5 kilometers west of the Great Dane Property, is a relatively high-grade copper occurence associated with a fault zone in the Creston Formation. The property is known as the 'Big Copper'.

Of particular note is the occurence 1.5 kilometers directly north of the Great Dane Property, on the north side of the ridge. Reesor (1958) describes a 30-meter long trench which exposes chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and galena mineralization in lenses, stringers, and masses in brecciated sediments. Disseminated mineralization also occurs over a width of four meters. Although it currently lies within the boundaries of the Great Dane #2 claim, it was not visited by the writer. No assays are available from the showings.

2.3 Property Geology

The Great Dane Property is briefly described in British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources reports for 1901 to 1903, and in reports by Rice (1937 and 1941) and Reesor (1954 and 1958). No technical maps of workings on immediate geology are publicly available other than the original crown grant surveys and larger scale topographic maps.

Regionally metamorphosed clastic sediments of the Creston Formation are the host of mineral occurences on the Great Dane Property examined by the writer. Rock outcrops on the access road leading to the property comprise pyritic, sericite-quartz-chlorite schists, containing numerous 1.0 to 15.0-centimeter wide quartz veins, aligned subparallel to a strong, northerly, near-vertical cleavage. Rocks within the area of mapping (Figure 5) are divided into two distinct types. The more abundant type is a pale green micaceous schist, variably sericitic and chloritic, with minor pale green micaceous quartzite. These rocks often contain 0.5 to 2.0-centimeter thick, elongate lenses and boudins of white quartzite. The less abundant rock type is a buff weathering, purple quartzite with minor sericitic and chloritic schist. The metamorphic mineral suite indicates lower greenschist facies metamorphism for these rocks. White, anatexic quartzite forms saddle reefs and necks at the crest of minor folds within the pale green schists, as observed at Pit 5 (Figure 7). It also forms massive bodies adjacent to and within the purple quartzite unit as found at Pits 1c and 1d and east of Pit 2b (Figure 7). Outcrops of the Moyie meta-diorite sills do not occur within the area mapped by the writer; however, outcrops of massive, fine-grained greenish-black meta-diorite occur on the access trail approximately 200 meters to the west.

Rocks underlying the Great Dane Property have been deformed by at least two periods of folding. A strong northerly, subvertical schistocity is developed in both rock types which has obliterated primary sedimentary structures. Bedding, indicated by micaceous quartzite laminae in the pale green micaceous schist, is subparallel to schistocity. Bedding tops are uncertain. Stereonet analysis of this early deformation indicates vertical, isoclinal folding, with axes plunging gently at 8° toward 011°. Later deformation is indicated by a strong cleavage found in the more fissile rocks. This cleavage generally corresponds to the axial planes of crenulations and minor folds, with near vertical fold axes. Stereonet analysis of these cleavages produces an average attitude of strike 304° and dip 75° NE. Minor faults crossing the stratigraphy are present in the first 25 meters of the adit (Figure 8) and in Pits 1c and 1d (Figure 7). Faults parallel to the schistocity in the more fissile rocks are suspected but not confirmed.

2.4 Property Mineralization

Sulphide mineralization occurs mainly as lodes of massive galena associated with, in decreasing amounts: sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite. Neither pyrrhotite nor sulphosalt minerals appear to be present. Secondary minerals associated with sulphide occurences are: limonite, malachite, traces of azurite, erythrite and an earthy yellow mineral. Galena on this property is commonly coarse-crystalline. Crystal faces are generally significantly warped, producing cleavage plane spirals. Fine-crystalline galena, displaying narrow bands of alternating cleavage directions in a 'herring bone' pattern, occurs at Pit 1c. Fine-grained disseminated galena occurs at Pit 2b. Massive galena commonly contains 0.5-centimeter diameter spheroids of high iron sphalerite which have oxidized to limonite during weathering. Also, small spherical aggregates of granular quartz are present in most samples of massive galena.

Sphalerite is generally less common than galena, except above the portal where it occurs in a segregated, black, iron-rich, 30-centimeter wide band, adjacent to massive galena (Figure 6). At the portal, masses of chalcopyrite with minor pyrite are common in the galena and sphalerite.

Pyrite occurs in massive sulphide and as disseminations of one-millimeter euhedral grains in various schistose rocks.

Limonite and malachite occur at most sulphide occurences as weathering products of iron-rich sphalerite, pyrite and chalcopyrite.

An unidentified earthy yellow mineral occurs as a coating on massive, black, sphalerite in the ore dump of the adit. This may be a cadmium mineral related to the weathering of cadmium out of sphalerite (Appendix B).

Erythrite (cobalt bloom) is only found underground within 20 meters of the portal.

There are two modes of occurence of the massive sulphide on the Great Dane Property. In each, the sulphides are associated with the white quartzite. Most commonly, the sulphides are wholly contained within definite vein-like bodies which appear to be folded in concert with the host rocks. Concentration of sulphides are restricted to saddle reef structures at the crests of folds, but do not extend into sill-like necks of white quartzite which continue on from the crests subparallel to local schistocity. This mode of occurence, typified by the small showing at Pit 5. Also, it is found at Pit 4 and is probably the same at the adit portal. It is curious to note that at Pit 5, the white quartzite describes the fold pattern, suggestive of the earlier deformation modified by the later deformation. The long axis of the sulphide body is subparallel to the near vertical, second phase, minor fold axis, rather than to the first phase, near horizontal axis.

The most important showing displaying this mode occurs at the portal to the adit (Figure 8). At surface, above the portal, a 1.8-meter wide lode of massive sulphide, crudely segregated into mineralogically zoned bonds, extends northward for four meters. The lode is contained within a band of white quartzite. The massive sulphide body terminates, where quartzite narrows. The quartzite continues northward, cutting across schistocity at a small angle (Figure 8). Isolated patches of galena occur in the neck of quartzite north of the massive sulphide body.

The underlying adit follows the quartzite body for 22 meters before turning west to crosscut the stratigraphy (Figure 8). Massive sulphides occur within a few meters of the portal in the adit, beyond which the adit exposes white quartzite containing traces of galena and sphalerite until the crosscut is reached. These traces occur directly below the traces of sulphides at surface.

The sequence of pale green schist and quartzite cut by the crosscut contain neither lead-zinc mineralization nor appreciable intersections of white quartzite. Disseminated pyrite, however, is encountered in some schist units.

The second mode of massive sulphide emplacement is typified by occurences at Pits 1c, 1d and 2a (Figure 7). There, massive sulphides are hosted by siliceous pale green schists and a three-meter wide zone of white quartzite which lie adjacent to purple quartzite. Massive sulphides occur over a length in excess of seven meters in widths ranging from 0.35 to 0.7 meters. The sulphides are bounded, in part, by two faults lying subparallel to schistocity. In Pit 1c (Figure 7), significant amounts of less massive sulphides occur over a width of 0.7 meters in siliceous green schists adjacent to the white quartzite. The dump at Pit 1d contains similar mineralization to the preceding. Although similar wall rocks are exposed in this pit, the zone of mineralization is sloughed-in and covered by large boulders. The mineralized float train from Pits 1b, 1c and 1d continues down hill beyond Pit 1a. At Pit 1a, bedrock was not encountered (Figure 7).

Bedrock exposures of Pit 3a reveal purple quartzite bounded on the east by pale green schist (Figure 7). Overburden above the sheared limonite contact contains cobbles of massive galena. Pit 3b, seven meters north, does not expose bedrock. It does, however, contain float boulders of massive galena up to 20 centimeters across.

Additional showings, reportedly up slope from the adit, were not visited by the writer; however, a brief examination of the area below Pit 4 disclosed white quartzite containing traces of galena continue to the south.

A total of 18 channel, chip and grab samples, collected by the writer, were submitted for assay to Chemex Labs Ltd. of North Vancouver, British Columbia. Three of these, assay tag numbers 66157C to and including 66159C, were also submitted for analysis by multi-element ICP-AES methods. An additional five samples collected by John Ostler were also submitted for assay.

The assay preparations, analytical methods and Certificates of Assay are contained in Appendix A.

The ICP-AES analysis reports 460 ppm antimony from the lead-rich sample 66157C. All three samples report anomalous cadmium contents. Tables 3 and 4 summarize the nature of samples collected from the Great Dane Property by the writer, during July 1986, and by John Ostler during June 1986.

Table 3

SAMPLE SUMMARY (T.C.Scott)

Assay Tag No.	Sample No.	Sample Location	Sample Type	Sample Length (m)	RESULTS Ag oz/t	Au oz/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Cd %	Ni %	Co %
66157C*	GD - 1a	Portal Vein Massive coarse-grained galena, with sphalerite and minor chalcopyrite.	Channel	0.60	20.29	0.008	2.04	61.50	10.70			
66158C*	GD - 1b	Portal Vein Massive sphalerite with minor galena and chalcopyrite.	Channel	0.35	0.56	0.003	1.54	1.08	50.00	0.680	0.01	0.025
66159C*	GD - 1c	Portal Vein Sphalerite with minor galena and chalcopyrite in white quartzite with coarse subhedral quartz.	Channel	0.90	0.60	0.003	0.34	1.65	16.30			
66160C	GD - 2	Pit 2b Disseminated galena in white quartzite.	Grab		3.24	0.003	0.01	13.80	0.23			
66161C	GD - 3	Pit 1d Galena with chalcopyrite and quartz in chlorite schist.	Channel	0.35	3.00	0.003	0.20	12.10	0.13			
66162C	GD - 4a	Pit 1c Galena with trace chalcopyrite in white quartzite.	Channel	0.70	7.60	0.003	0.15	26.00	0.03			
66163C	GD - 4b	Pit 1c Galena with limonite and quartz in fault zone.	Channel	0.50	10.12	0.003	0.29	32.60	0.07			
66164C	GD - 4c	Pit 1c Galena with minor chalcopyrite in siliceous schist.	Channel	1.00	3.50	0.003	0.13	12.30	0.11			
66165C	GD - 5	Pit 4 Coarse-grained galena in subhedral quartz, trace malachite.	Channel	0.60	18.82	0.003	0.23	45.40	0.01			
66166C	GD - 6	Pit 5 Galena with limonite in white quartz.	Channel	0.15	6.30	0.003	0.03	23.00	0.01			
66167C	GD - 7	Pit 3b Coarse-grained galena in subhedral quartz from dump (float).	Chip	Composite	9.08	0.003	0.46	30.00	0.02			
66168C	GD - 8	Pit 3a Massive, coarse-grained galena across dump (float).	Chip	Composite	24.90	0.020	0.07	77.50	0.01			
66169C	GD - 9a	Adit Ore Dump Selected galena across dump.	Chip	Composite	21.23	0.010	0.50	71.50	4.19			
66170C	GD - 9b	Adit Ore Dump Selected sphalerite across dump.	Chip	Composite	1.24	0.003	0.41	3.59	51.00	0.710	0.01	0.024
66171C	GD - 9c	Adit Ore Dump Selected chalcopyrite across dump.	Chip	Composite	13.63	0.006	11.80	38.20	5.40		0.01	0.012
66172C	GD - 10	Pit 1c Massive galena from dump.	Chip	Composite	19.83	0.014	0.48	69.80	0.13			
66173C	GD - 11	Pit 1b Massive galena from dump.	Chip	Composite	24.46	0.016	0.25	74.90	0.06			
66174C	GD - 12	Pit 2a Galena-rich rock in white quartzite from dump.	Chip	Composite	13.44	0.004	0.43	46.90	0.04			

* Contiguous channel samples, west to east, over 1.80 meters.

Table 4

SAMPLE SUMMARY (J. Ostler)

Assay Tag No.	Sample Location	Sample Type	Sample Length (m)	Description	RESULTS Ag oz/t	Au oz/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ni %	Co %
GD - 1	Across slope below Pit 1b	Chip	Composite	Galena-rich rock	26.00	0.002	0.38	80.20	0.73	0.01	0.001
GD - 2	Pit 1b Dump	Chip	Composite	Massive galena	25.10	0.002	0.74	78.80	0.04	0.01	0.002
GD - 3	Pit 1c Dump	Chip	Composite	Massive galena	26.20	0.002	0.17	75.60	0.01	0.01	0.001
GD - 4	Adit Ore Dump	Chip	Composite	Massive galena	26.80	0.002	1.12	77.80	1.30	0.01	0.001
GD - 5	Adit Ore Dump	Chip	Composite	Massive sphalerite	1.25	0.002	0.35	3.36	55.40	0.01	0.019

3.0 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

The data derived from the 1986 field work reveal important information relating to the structure and distribution of silver-bearing sulphide lodes within the area of the old workings on the Great Dane Property. White anatexic quartzite forms saddle reefs and neck structures associated with minor folds in fissile schistose sediments and with flexures in thick quartzite beds displaying more brittle failure. The silver-bearing massive sulphide lodes concentrated in the saddle reefs and flexures appear to have steeply dipping long axes related to the geometery of second-phase deformation. This may expain why the adit did not encounter massive mineralization beyond the portal area.

Although the Moyie intrusions are present on the property, their distribution suggests that they were folded during first-phase deformation, and are, therefore, unlikely to be the causative source of the sulphide lodes. The high lead and zinc content of the lodes also suggests exclusion of the Moyie sills as a source.

Silver:lead ratios indicate a reasonably constant value of approximately 1:3 and suggest a common genesis among all of the showings. It is also indicated that nearly all of the silver values are contained in the galena.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusions

The following conclusions are drawn from the results of the field work carried out on the Great Dane Property during 1986.

(1) The spatial concentration of showings examined on the Great Dane Property indicates a favourable geological environment for the emplacement of silver-lead-zinc mineralization.

(2) The tenor of the mineralization is such that massive sulphide lodes of small dimensions may yield economically signficant tonnages containing favourable silver:lead ratios.

(3) The silver-bearing massive sulphide lodes appear to be epigenetic and are probably unrelated to the Moyie intrusions.

(4) Previous work, especially the construction of the adit, may have failed to follow mineralization for appreciable horizontal distances because the vertical dimension of the lodes appears to be greater than the horizontal dimension.

(5) The high grade nature of the mineralization, the good soil development and the favourable terrain suggest that soil geochemical surveys would be effective in delineating areas of silver-lead-zinc concentrations on the property.

(6) The property warrants further geotechnical evaluation.

4.2 Recommendations

The next phase of exploration to be carried out on the Great Dane Property should include the following activities:

(1) Known showings should be investigated along strike and to depth by way of surface trenching. Particular emphasis should be placed on Pits 1a, 1b, 1c and 1d.

(2) A detailed soil geochemical survey should be conducted over the area of current mapping using a minimum sample spacing of 25 meters by 50 meters. This survey should assist in locating the source of the mineralized float observed in Pits 3a, 3b and in detecting new zones of mineralization in the area. The geochemical signature of confirmed sulphide lodes will in turn be valueable in assessing results of property-wide geochemical soil surveys.

(3) A reconnaissance soil survey should be conducted to the north and south of the known showings, along the strike of the prevailing 010° structural trend.

(4) A reconnaissance scale, geological mapping program should be conducted over the remainder of the property.

(5) The mineral showings reported to occur on the north-facing slopes of the Property should be assessed.

(6) An electromagnetic, geophysical orientation survey should be carried out in the area of known showings. This would assess the applicability of this method in detecting the massive sulphide lodes and aid in interpreting soil geochemical surveys.

Respectfully submitted,

T. Cameron Scott, B.Sc., F.G.A.C.

5.0 REFERENCES

Edmunds, F. R. (1977): Kimberley to Creston, Stratigraphy and Lithology of the Lower Belt Series in Southern Purcell Mountains, British Columbia; in Hoy, T. ed., Lead-Zinc Deposits of Southeastern British Columbia; Geological Association of Canada Field Trip Guidebook 1, p.22-32.

Høy, T., Balla, J., Berg, N., Hamilton, J. M., Hauser, R. L., Fyles, J. T. and Ranson, P. W. (1983): Stratabound Base Metal Deposits in Southeastern British Columbia and Northwestern Montana; Geological Association of Canada Field Trip Guidebook, v.II, Trips 9 to 16, University of Victoria, Victoria, B.C., May 11-13, 1983.

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Leech, G.B. (1957): St. Mary Lake, Kootenay District, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 15-1957.

Leech, G.B. and Wanless, R.K. (1962): Lead Isotope and Potassium Argon Studies in the East Kootenay District of British Columbia; in Petrologic Studies - a volume in honour of A. F. Buddington; Geological Society of America, p.241-279.

Obradovich, J. D. and Peterman, Z.E. (1968): Geochronolgy of the Belt Series, Montana; Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, v.5, p.737-747.

Reesor, J. E. (1958): Dewar Creek Map-Area with Special Emphasis on the White Creek Batholith, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 292, 78p.

Rice, H. M. A. (1937): Cranbrook Map-Area, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 207, 67p.

____________, (1941): Nelson Map-Area, East Half; Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 228, 86p.

6.0 ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

Wages:		
T.C. Scott, F.G.A.C., Consulting Geologist		
field; 16 days @ $250/day	$ 4000.00	
office;13 days @ $200/day	2600.00	
David Jones, B.Sc.		
Camp set up and mobil. 8 days @ $150/day	1200.00	
Cooking (part days) 10 days @ $ 75/day	750.00	
John Caulfield, B.A., Geological Technician		
16 days @ $150/day	2400.00	
Glenn Caulfield, Geological Technician		
16 days @ $150/day	2400.00	
Mervin Carson, Geological Technician		
18 days @ $150/day	2700.00	
	$16050.00	$16050.00
Transport:		
1 3/4 ton 4x4 truck + 1 3/4 ton 4x2 truck		
$1800/month x2 x0.75 months	$ 2700.00	
Gasoline	786.43	
	$ 3486.43	$ 3486.43
Camp and Survey Operation:		
1 6-man base camp incl. power and refrig.		
$1000/month x 0.75 months	$ 750.00	
chain saws + line cutting equipment		
$600/month x 0.75	450.00	
Propane and naphtha	41.61	
Camp and survey supplies	177.87	
Camp food	304.64	
Explosives (removal of slumps on access road)	423.86	
	$ 2147.98	$ 2147.98
Expenses in Transit:		
Hotel for crew; 2 nights in Nelson, B.C.	$ 141.23	
Meals in transit; 4 days Vancouver to St.Mary River area return	250.68	
	$ 391.91	$ 391.91
Assay and Report Production:		
Assay	$ 662.00	
Blackline copies of base maps and Figures 5-8	121.56	
Drafting	1487.50	
Report production and copy	299.04	
	$ 1908.10	$ 1908.10
		$23984.42

I, John Ostler am a signing officer for Agincourt Explorations Inc. I hereby affirm that this itemized cost statement is a true statement of the cost of the July, 1986 field program on the Great Dane Property.

Vancouver, B.C.; August 29, 1986.

John Ostler, M.Sc., P.Geol
President, Agincourt Explorations Inc.

APPENDIX A

ASSAY PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL METHODS

ASSAY PREPARATION

1. Samples are sorted, then listed on assay sheets.

2. The entire sample is crushed first in a primary jaw crusher, then in a secondary cone crusher.

3. The crushed sample is reduced to a 200 to 400-gram sub-sample in a Jones Riffler, then dried.

4. The dried material is pulverized to pass a 100 mesh screen, then rolled to homogenize.

ASSAY ANALYTICAL METHODS

1. **Cu%, Cd%**

   A two-gram sub-sample is digested in a hot perchloric-nitric acid mixture for two hours, cooled, then transferred into a 250-millilitre volumetric flask. Aluminum chloride is added as an ionization suppressant for molybdenum. The solutions are then analyzed on an atomic absorption instrument.

2. **Pb%, Zn%, Ni%, Co%**

   These elements are analyzed as above, with the addition of nitric acid to the final sample and standard solutions.

3. **Ag (oz/ton), Au (oz/ton)**

   Silver and gold analyses are done by standard fire assay techniques. In the sample preparation stage, the screens are checked for metallics which, if present, are assayed separately and calculated into the results obtained from the pulp assay.

   0.5 assay ton sub-samples are fused in litharge, carbonate and silicious fluxes. The lead button containing the precious metals in cupelled in a muffle furnace. The combined gold and silver is weighed on a microbalance, parted, annealed and again weighed as gold. The difference in the two weighings is silver.

MULTI-ELEMENT EXTRACTION

An organic extraction is used followed by ICP-AES analysis.

APPENDIX B

ASSAY CERTIFICATES

Chemex Labs Ltd.

•Analytical Chemists •Geochemists •Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7J 2C1
Telephone:(604) 984-0221
Telex: 043-52597

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : AGINCOURT EXPLORATIONS INC.

515 - 470 GRANVILLE ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 1V5

CERT. # : A8615349-001-
INVOICE # : I8615349
DATE : 4-AUG-86
P.O. # : NONE
GREAT DANE

T. C. SCOTT
FELLOW

CC: T.C. SCOTT

Sample description	Sb ppm org ex	As ppm org ex	Bi ppm org ex	Cd ppm org ex	Cu ppm org ex	Ga ppm org ex	Pb ppm org ex	Mo ppm org ex	Ag ppm org ex	Tl ppm org ex	Zn ppm org ex
66157	460.0	14	15.0	>200.0	>10000	1	>10000	1	>100.0	0.1	>10000
66158	7.0	10	0.1	>200.0	>10000	1	8700	1	17.3	0.1	>10000
66159	28.0	19	0.1	>200.0	3100	2	>10000	1	19.0	0.1	>10000

Certified by ......HartBichler......

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists • Geochemists • Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7J 2C1
Phone: (604) 984-0221
Telex: 043-52597

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO : AGINCOURT EXPLORATIONS INC.

515 - 470 GRANVILLE ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 1V5

CC: T.C. SCOTT

CERT. # : A8615348-001-A
INVOICE # : I8615348
DATE : 5-AUG-86
P.O. # : NONE
GREAT DANE

Sample description	Prep code	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Cd %	Ni %	Co %
66157	208	2.04	61.50	10.70	--	--	--
66158	208	1.54	1.08	50.00	0.680	<0.01	0.025
66159	208	0.34	1.65	16.30	--	--	--
66160	208	<0.01	13.80	0.23	--	--	--
66161	208	0.20	12.10	0.13	--	--	--
66162	208	0.15	26.00	0.03	--	--	--
66163	208	0.29	32.60	0.07	--	--	--
66164	208	0.13	12.30	0.11	--	--	--
66165	208	0.23	45.40	0.01	--	--	--
66166	208	0.03	23.00	<0.01	--	--	--
66167	208	0.46	30.00	0.02	--	--	--
66168	208	0.07	77.50	0.01	--	--	--
66169	208	0.50	71.50	4.19	--	--	--
66170	208	0.41	3.59	51.00	0.710	<0.01	0.024
66171	208	11.80	38.20	5.40	--	<0.01	0.012
66172	208	0.48	69.80	0.13	--	--	--
66173	208	0.25	74.90	0.06	--	--	--
66174	208	0.43	46.90	0.04	--	--	--

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA · FELLOW · T.C. SCOTT

Anne Christie

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

VO re. 4/85

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists • Geochemists • Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7J 2C1
Phone: (604) 984-0221
Telex: 043-52597

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO : AGINCOURT EXPLORATIONS INC.

515 - 470 GRANVILLE ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 1V5

CC: T.C. SCOTT

CERT. # : A8615348-001-B
INVOICE # : I8615348
DATE : 5-AUG-86
P.C. # : NONE
GREAT DANE

Sample description	Prep code	Ag FA oz/T	Au FA oz/T				
66157	208	20.29	0.008	--	--	--	--
66158	208	0.56	<0.003	--	--	--	--
66159	208	0.60	<0.003	--	--	--	--
66160	208	3.24	<0.003	--	--	--	--
66161	208	3.00	<0.003	--	--	--	--
66162	208	7.60	<0.003	--	--	--	--
66163	208	10.12	<0.003	--	--	--	--
66164	208	3.50	<0.003	--	--	--	--
66165	208	18.82	<0.003	--	--	--	--
66166	208	6.30	<0.003	--	--	--	--
66167	208	9.08	<0.003	--	--	--	--
66168	208	24.90	0.020	--	--	--	--
66169	208	21.23	0.010	--	--	--	--
66170	208	1.24	<0.003	--	--	--	--
66171	208	13.63	0.006	--	--	--	--
66172	208	19.83	0.014	--	--	--	--
66173	208	24.46	0.016	--	--	--	--
66174	208	13.44	0.004	--	--	--	--

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B. Twaites

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists • Geochemists • Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7J 2C1
Phone: (604) 984-0221
Telex: 043-52597

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO : AGINCOURT EXPLORATIONS INC. **

515 - 470 GRANVILLE ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 1V5

CERT. # : A8614250-001-A
INVOICE # : I8614250
DATE : 7-JUL-86
P.O. # : NONE
ELDEN 29626

Sample description	Prep code	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ni %	Co %	Ag FA oz/T
GD-1	207	0.38	80.20	0.73	<0.01	0.001	26.00
GD-2	207	0.74	78.80	0.04	<0.01	0.002	25.10
GD-3	207	0.17	75.60	0.01	<0.01	0.001	26.20
GD-4	207	1.12	77.80	1.30	<0.01	0.001	26.80
GD-5	207	0.35	3.36	55.40	<0.01	0.019	1.25

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Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists • Geochemists • Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7J 2C1

Phone: (604) 984-0221
Telex: 043-52597

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO : AGINCOURT EXPLORATIONS INC. **

515 - 470 GRANVILLE ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 1V5

CERT. # : A8614250-001-8
INVOICE # : I8614250
DATE : 7-JUL-86
P.O. # : NONE
ELDEN 29626

Sample description	Prep code	Au FA oz/T					
GD-1	207	0.002	--	--	--	--	--
GD-2	207	0.002	--	--	--	--	--
GD-3	207	<0.002	--	--	--	--	--
GD-4	207	<0.002	--	--	--	--	--
GD-5	207	<0.002	--	--	--	--	--

VOI rev. 4/85

[signature]

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

APPENDIX C

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS AND CONSENT

I, T. CAMERON SCOTT, of 2505 West 1st Avenue in the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. THAT I am a self-employed Consulting Geologist with offices at Suite 900, 850 West Hastings Street in the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia;

2. THAT I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia where I did obtain my Bachelor of Science degree in Geology;

3. THAT I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada;

4. THAT my primary employment since 1963 has been in the field of mineral exploration, mainly as Field and Project Geologist;

5. THAT my experience has covered a wide range of geological environments and has allowed considerable familiarization with geophysical and geochemical techniques;

6. THAT this report is based on data supplied by Agincourt Explorations Inc., on literature and documentation available for public inspection, and on data generated by work supervised and done by me on the Great Dane Property from July 2 until July 15, 1986; and

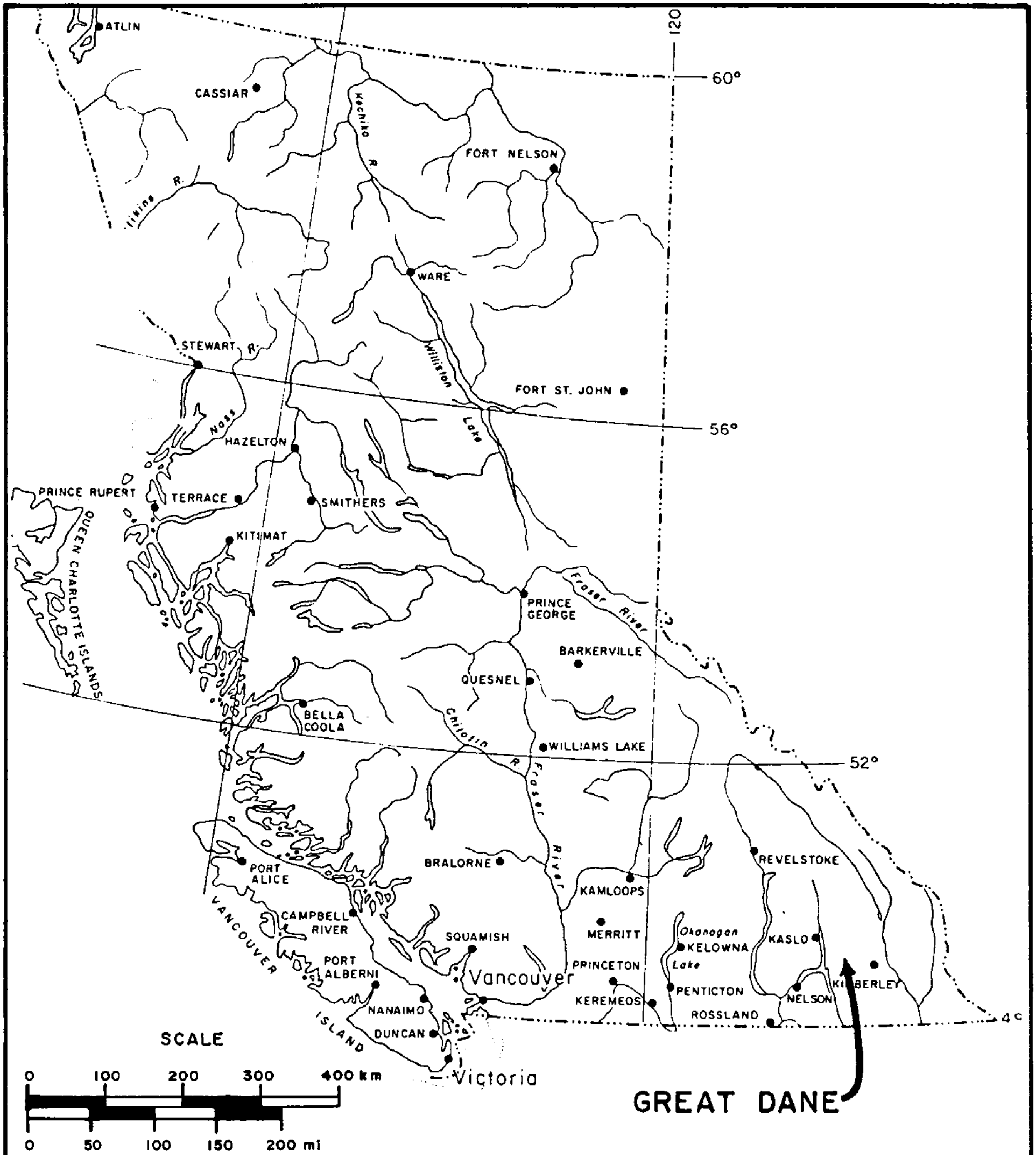
7. THAT I have no interest in the Great Dane Property or in the securities of Agincourt Explorations Inc., nor do I expect to receive any.

I consent to the use by Agincourt Explorations Inc. of this report in a Prospectus of Statement of Material Facts or any other such document as may be requried by the Vancouver Stock Exchange or the Office of the Superintendent of Brokers for Britsh Columbia.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this the 29th day of August, 1986.

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
T. C. SCOTT
FELLOW

T. Cameron Scott, B.Sc., F.G.A.C.



GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
T. C. SCOTT
FELLOW

Figure 1

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

AGINCOURT EXPLORATIONS INC.

GENERAL LOCATION

GREAT DANE PROPERTY

49° 46'N., 116°27'W.

FORT STEELE M.D. | BRITISH COLUMBIA

T.C. SCOTT, F.G.A.C. | AUGUST, 1986

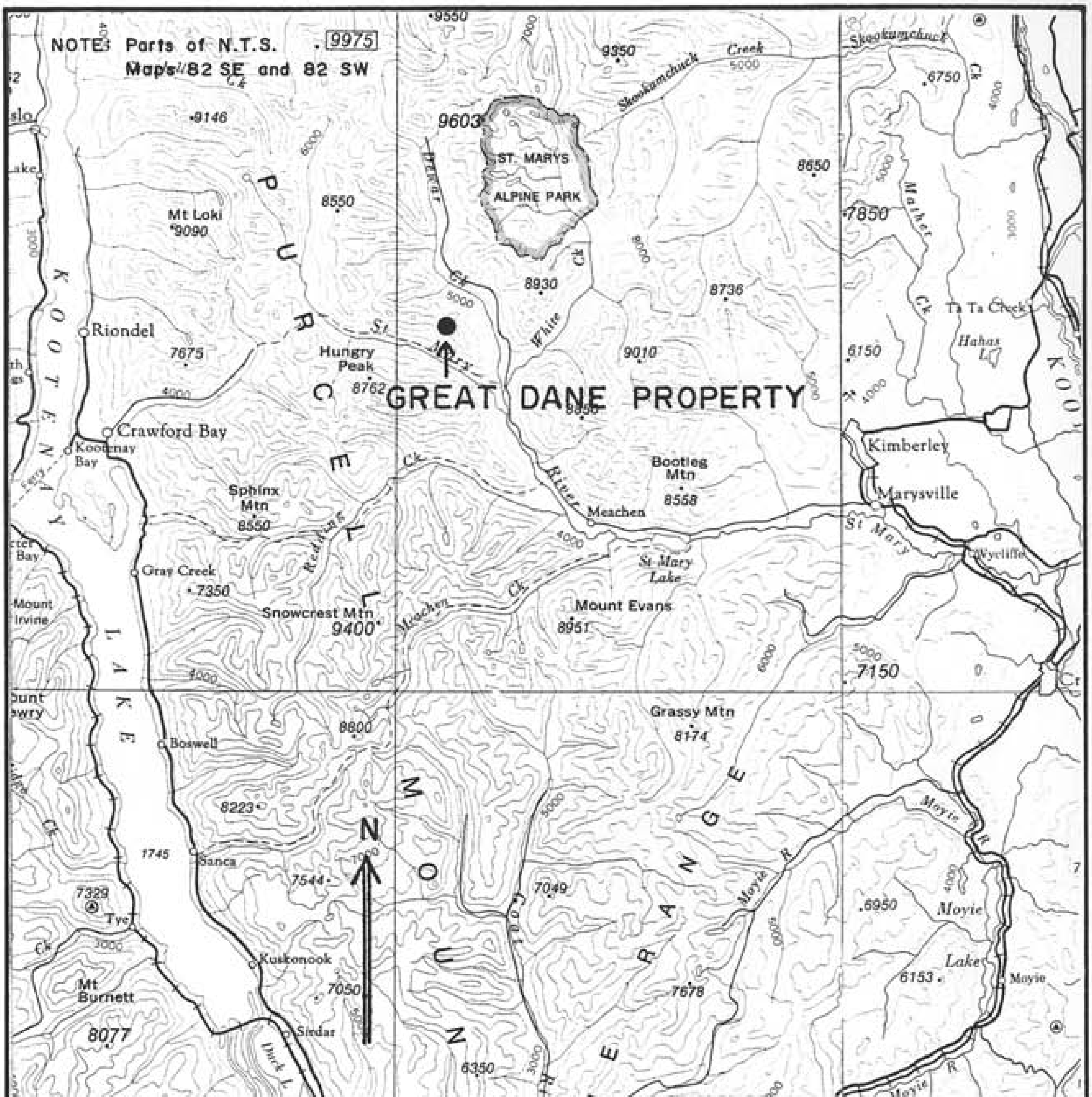


Figure 2

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

SCALE

0 10 20 30 km

0 10 20 mi

AGINCOURT EXPLORATIONS INC.

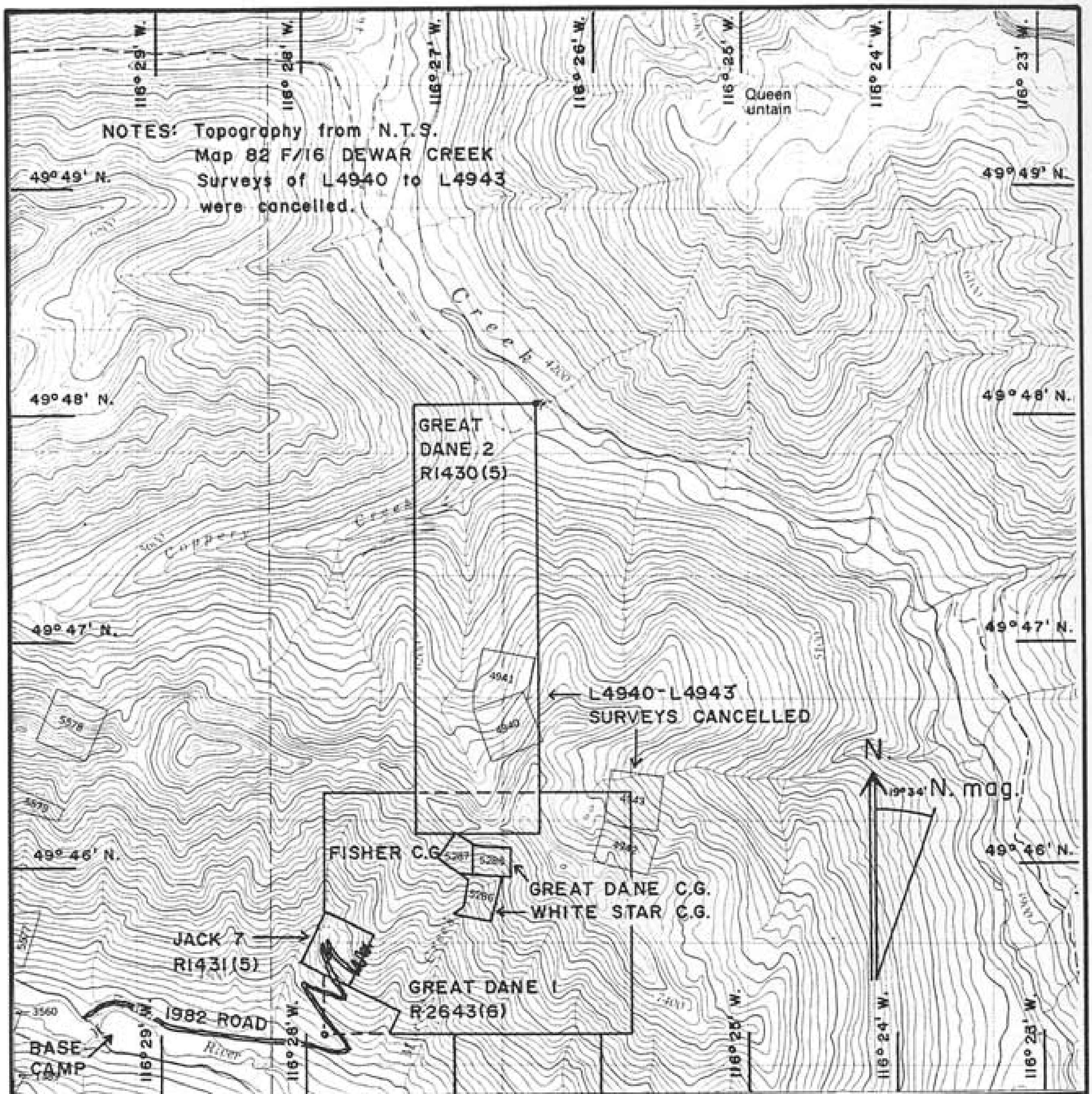
REGIONAL ACCESS

GREAT DANE PROPERTY

49° 46'N., 116°27'W.

FORT STEELE M.D. BRITISH COLUMBIA

T.C. SCOTT, F.G.A.C. AUGUST 1986



LOCATION

Figure 3

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.

SCALE

0 1 2 3 km

0 1 2 mi

AGINCOURT EXPLORATIONS INC.

LOCATION AND TERRAIN

GREAT DANE PROPERTY

49° 46'N., 116° 27'W.

FORT STEELE M.D. BRITISH COLUMBIA

T.C. SCOTT, F.G.A.C. AUGUST, 1986

NOTES:
Geology is from Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 292 and Map 1053A

For legend see Figure 4A

T. C. SCOTT
GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
FELLOW

Figure 4

SCALE
0 1 2 3 4 5 km
0 1 2 3 mi

AGINCOURT EXPLORATIONS INC.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

GREAT DANE PROPERTY

49°46'N., 116°27'W.

FORT STEELE M.D. BRITISH COLUMBIA

T.C. SCOTT, F.G.A.C. AUGUST, 1986

FIGURE 4A

LEGEND TO FIGURE 4

MESOZOIC OR EARLIER

8	*Serpentinized clino-pyroxenite*
	MOYIE INTRUSIONS
7	*Meta-diorite and meta-quartz diorite*

PROTEROZOIC

PURCELL

UPPER PURCELL

6	*DUTCH CREEK FORMATION: buff and reddish weathering, silty dolomite, calcareous quartzite, and argillite; some grey quartzite*

LOWER PURCELL

5	*SIYEH FORMATION: light and dark green, laminated argillite, purple, green and grey argillite, green argillaceous quartzite*
4	*KITCHENER FORMATION: thin laminated, buff weathering, dolomitic and calcareous quartzite, siltstones, and argillite; creamy to buff dolomite and black limestone*
3	*CRESTON FORMATION: green and grey weathering, green, grey, and purple argillaceous quartzites, meta-siltstones, and argillites;* **3a**, *upper member;* **3b**, *lower member, dark weathering, black to dark grey argillites, arenaceous argillites; recrystallized equivalents of siltstones*
2, 2A	*ALDRIDGE FORMATION (1,2)* *Upper Division:* **2**. *Light grey weathering, light to dark grey quartzite with minor partings of black argillite* **2A**. *Rusty weathering, evenly laminated, black and grey argillites and arenaceous argillites*
1	*Lower Division: rusty weathering, laminated, light coloured, very fine-grained quartzites and argillaceous quartzites*

Areas largely or entirely covered with drift

Bedding (inclined, vertical, overturned)

Bedding (direction of dip known, upper side of bed unknown)

Foliation (primary in granitic rocks; inclined, vertical)

Lineation (primary in granitic rocks; inclined, vertical)

Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)

Anticlinal axis (defined, approximate)

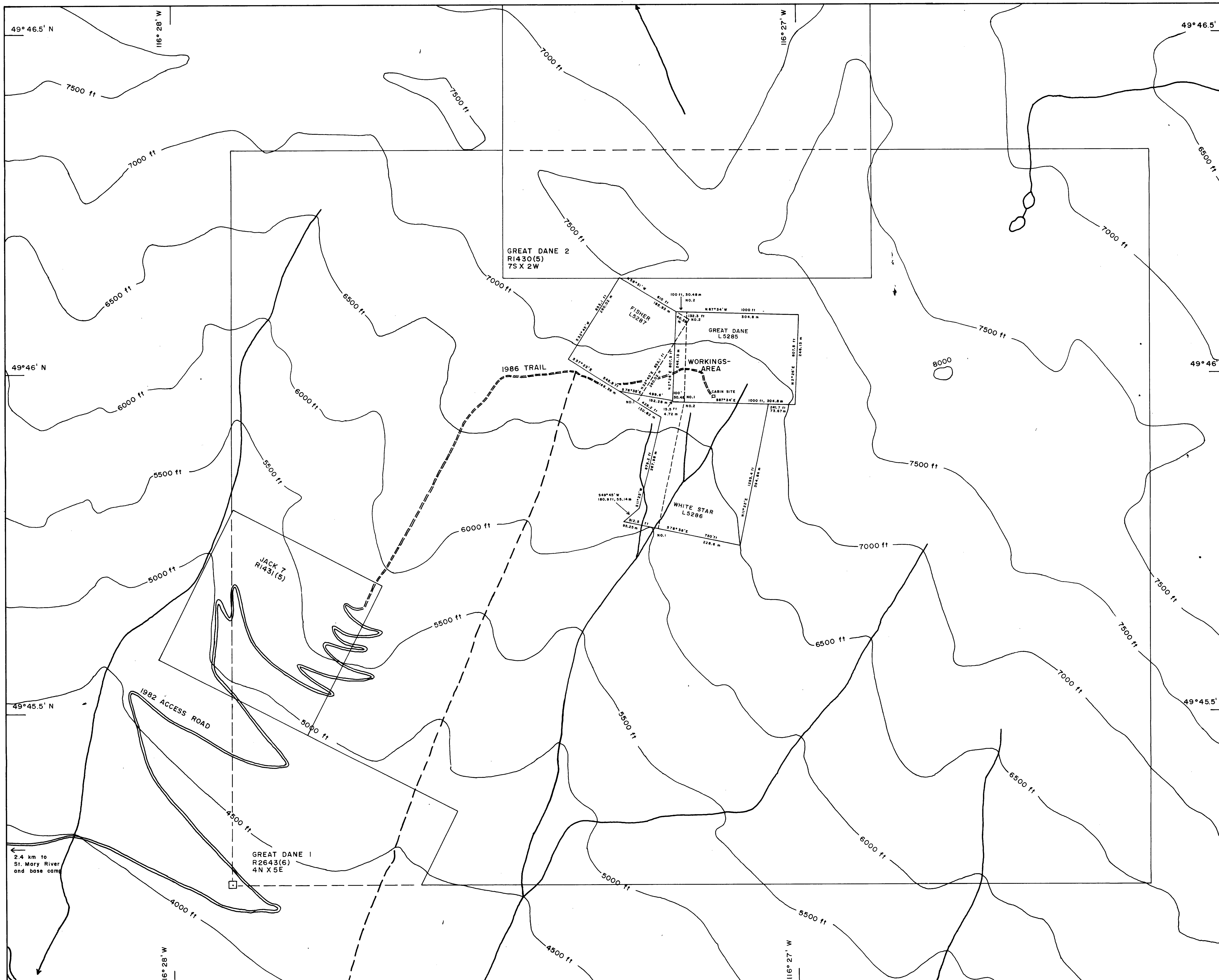
Synclinal axis (defined, approximate)

Plunge of fold axis

Basic inclusions (in cross sections)

Potash feldspar phenocrysts (in cross sections)

Note: Part of Legend to Geological Survey of Canada Map 1053A



LEGEND

Topography

Road | Trail | River | Creek | Intermittent creek

Contour — 5500 ft

1901 and 1903 Surveys — posts, location line, claim boundary

Located Claims — claim line, legal corner post, claim boundary

NOTES: For detail of Great Dane Workings-area see Figures 6, 7 and 8.

SCALE

0 100 200 300 400 500 metres

0 500 1000 1500 feet

N.

19°34' N. mag.

Magnetic declination for the southwestern corner of N.T.S. Map 82 F/16 as of July 1, 1986. Declination decreases 9.9' annually.

Figure 5

AGINCOURT EXPLORATIONS INC.

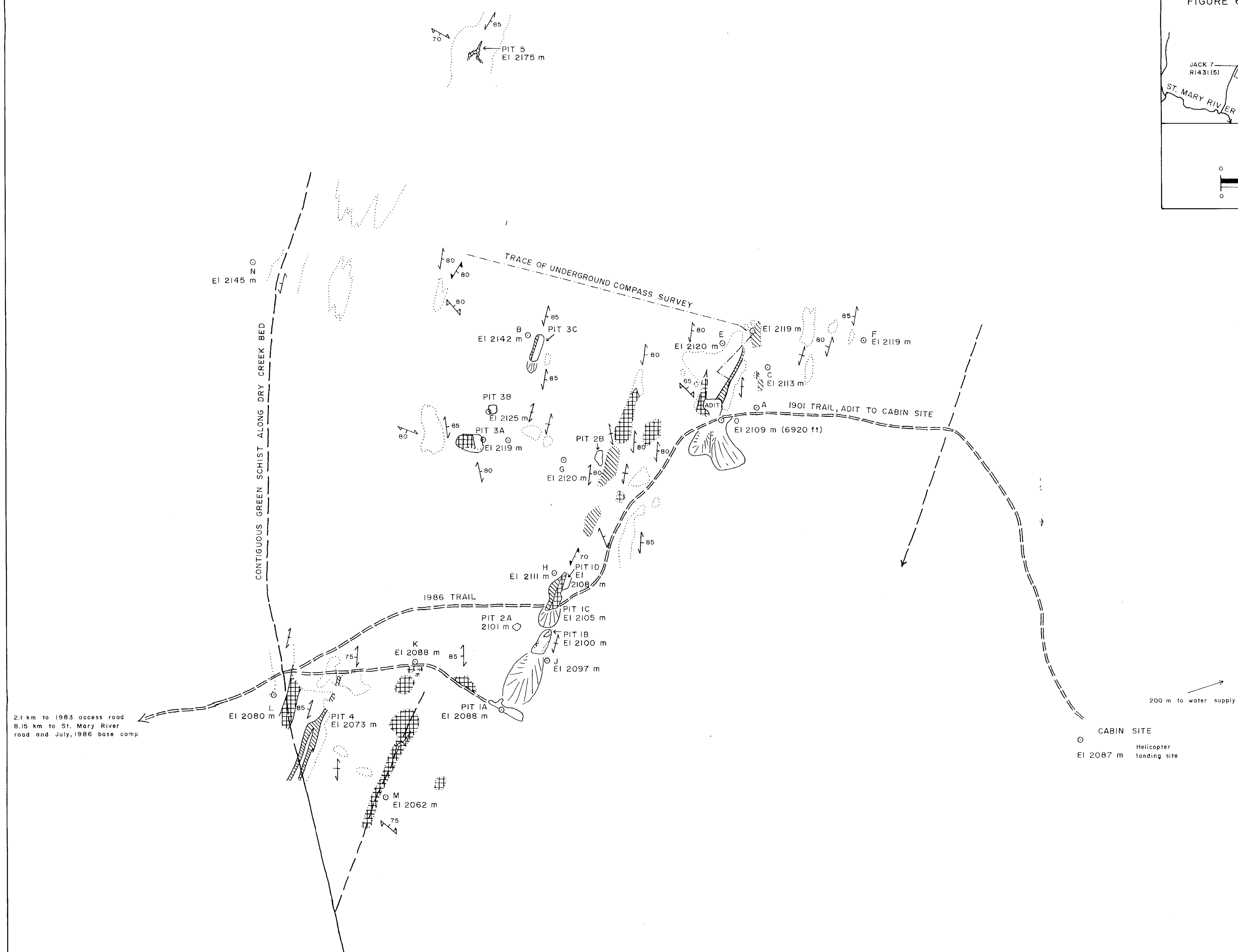
GREAT DANE WORKINGS-AREA: LOCATION AND ACCESS

GREAT DANE PROPERTY

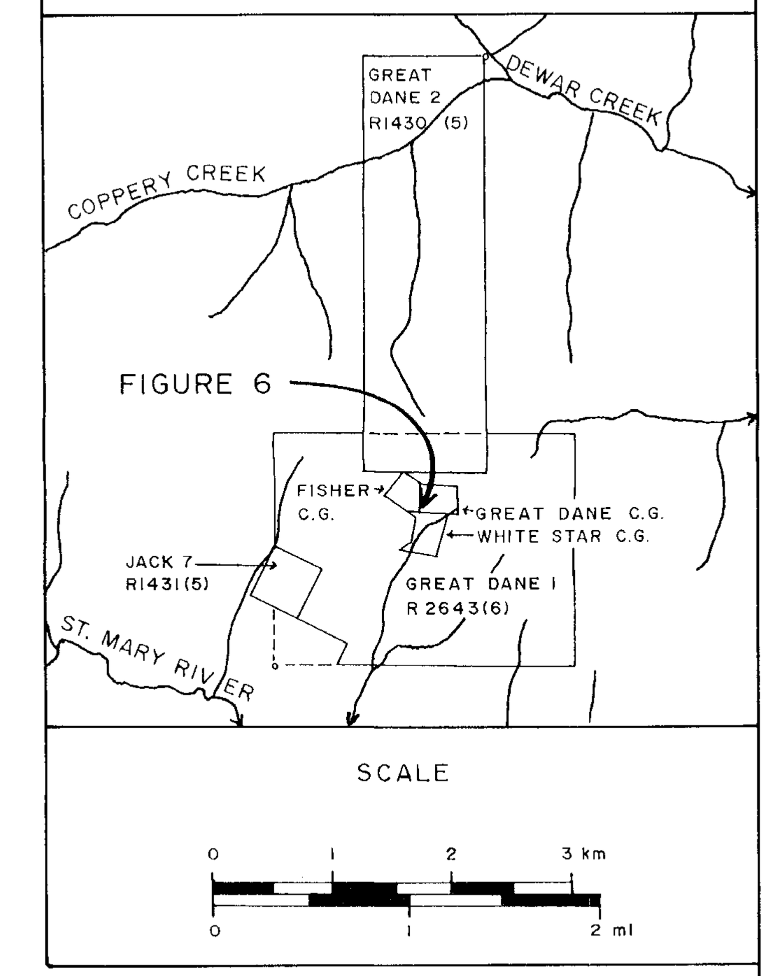
49°46'N., 116°27'W.

FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION — BRITISH COLUMBIA

T. C. SCOTT, F.G.A.C. — AUGUST, 1986



LOCATION ON PROPERTY



LEGEND

TABLE OF UNITS

AGE AND FORMATION		LITHOLOGY
Haydrynian to Mesozoic	(diagonal hatch)	White quartzite, possibly remobilized during emplacement of Moyie Intrusions
Haydrynian Creston Formation	(grid hatch)	Buff weathering, purple quartzite with minor sericitic and chloritic schist
	(blank)	Pale green micaceous schist variably sericitic and chloritic, with minor pale micaceous quartzite

Bedding: 1st Cleavage 2nd Cleavage 3rd Cleavage

Limit of outcrop Pit Dump Trail Creek Intermittent creek

July, 1986 Tape and compass Survey Station

⊙ J
El 2097 m ← elevation in metres

NOTES: For economic mineralization, assay results and detail of surface and underground workings, see Figures 7 and 8.

Locally, bedding is subparallel to first cleavage.

SCALE

0 10 20 30 40 50 metres
0 50 100 150 feet

N.
19°34' N. mag.

Magnetic declination for the southwestern corner of N.T.S. Map 82 F/16 as of July 1, 1986. Declination decreases 9.9' annually.

Figure 6

AGINCOURT EXPLORATIONS INC.

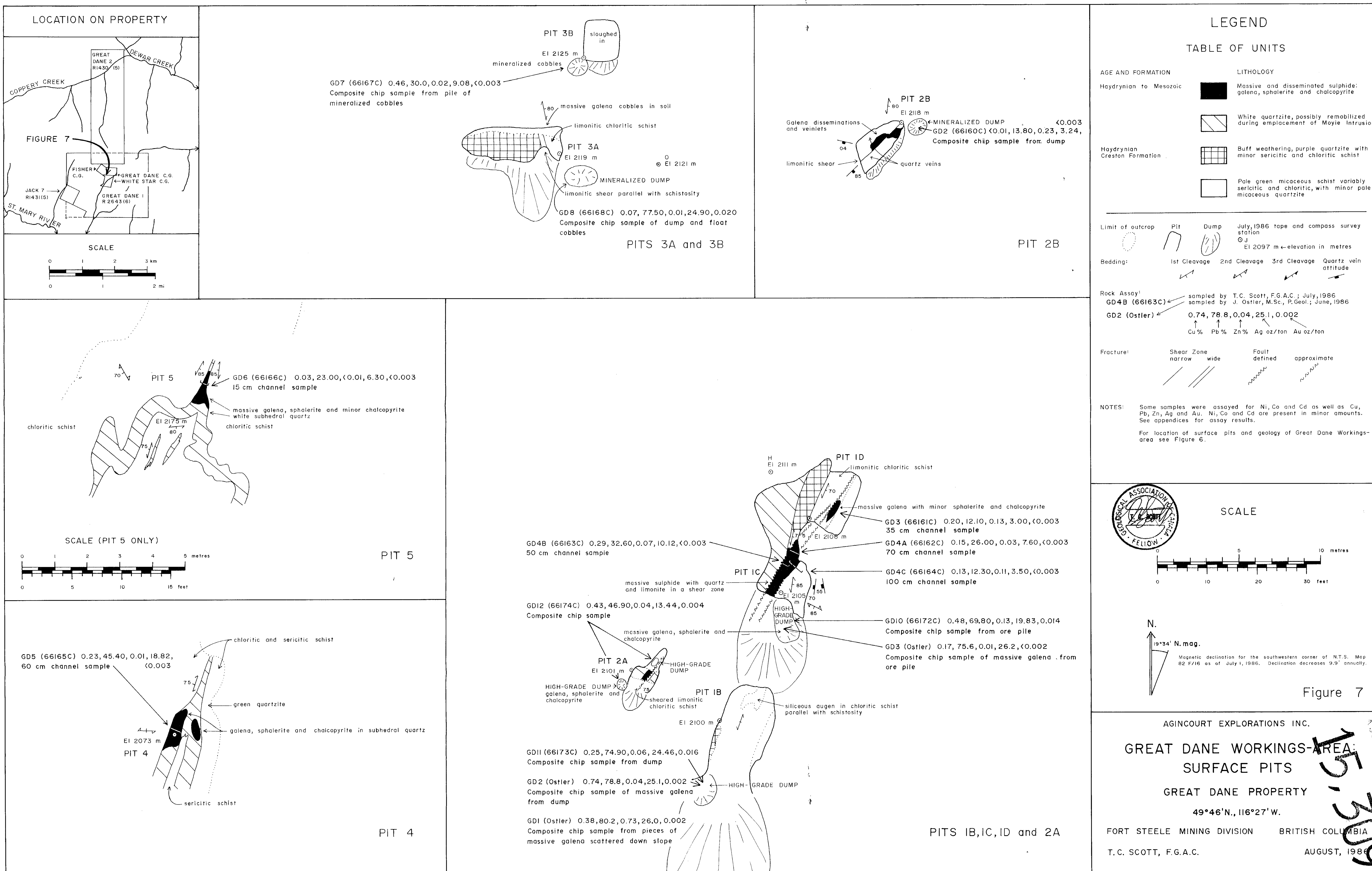
GREAT DANE WORKINGS-AREA GEOLOGY

GREAT DANE PROPERTY

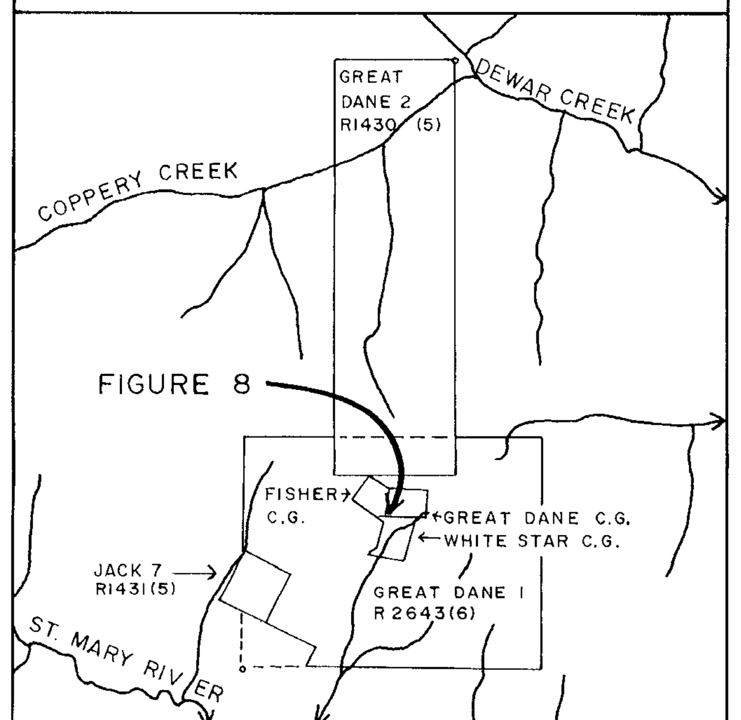
49°46'N., 116°27'W.

FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION BRITISH COLUMBIA

T. C. SCOTT, F.G.A.C. AUGUST, 1986


LOCATION ON PROPERTY
GREAT DANE 2 R1430 (5)
DEWAR CREEK
COPPERY CREEK
FIGURE 7
FISHER C.G.
GREAT DANE C.G.
WHITE STAR C.G.
JACK 7 R1431(5)
GREAT DANE I R 2643(6)
ST. MARY RIVER
SCALE
0 1 2 3 km
0 1 2 mi
PIT 3B
sloughed in
El 2125 m
mineralized cobbles
GD7 (66167C) 0.46, 30.0, 0.02, 9.08, ‹0.003
Composite chip sample from pile of mineralized cobbles
massive galena cobbles in soil
limonitic chloritic schist
PIT 3A
El 2119 m
El 2121 m
MINERALIZED DUMP
limonitic shear parallel with schistosity
GD8 (66168C) 0.07, 77.50, 0.01, 24.90, 0.020
Composite chip sample of dump and float cobbles
PITS 3A and 3B
PIT 2B
El 2118 m
Galena disseminations and veinlets
MINERALIZED DUMP ‹0.003
GD2 (66160C) ‹0.01, 13.80, 0.23, 3.24,
Composite chip sample from dump
limonitic shear
quartz veins
PIT 2B
LEGEND
TABLE OF UNITS
AGE AND FORMATION
LITHOLOGY
Haydrynian to Mesozoic
Massive and disseminated sulphide: galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite
White quartzite, possibly remobilized during emplacement of Moyie Intrusions
Haydrynian Creston Formation
Buff weathering, purple quartzite with minor sericitic and chloritic schist
Pale green micaceous schist variably sericitic and chloritic, with minor pale micaceous quartzite
Limit of outcrop
Pit
Dump
July, 1986 tape and compass survey station
El 2097 m ← elevation in metres
Bedding:
1st Cleavage
2nd Cleavage
3rd Cleavage
Quartz vein attitude
Rock Assay:
GD4B (66163C) ← sampled by T.C. Scott, F.G.A.C.; July, 1986
GD2 (Ostler) ← sampled by J. Ostler, M.Sc., P.Geol.; June, 1986
0.74, 78.8, 0.04, 25.1, 0.002
Cu % Pb % Zn % Ag oz/ton Au oz/ton
Fracture:
Shear Zone narrow wide
Fault defined approximate
NOTES: Some samples were assayed for Ni, Co and Cd as well as Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Au. Ni, Co and Cd are present in minor amounts. See appendices for assay results.
For location of surface pits and geology of Great Dane Workings-area see Figure 6.
PIT 5
GD6 (66166C) 0.03, 23.00, ‹0.01, 6.30, ‹0.003
15 cm channel sample
massive galena, sphalerite and minor chalcopyrite
white subhedral quartz
chloritic schist
El 2175 m
chloritic schist
SCALE (PIT 5 ONLY)
0 1 2 3 4 5 metres
0 5 10 15 feet
PIT 5
PIT ID
El 2111 m
limonitic chloritic schist
massive galena with minor sphalerite and chalcopyrite
GD3 (66161C) 0.20, 12.10, 0.13, 3.00, ‹0.003
35 cm channel sample
El 2106 m
GD4B (66163C) 0.29, 32.60, 0.07, 10.12, ‹0.003
50 cm channel sample
GD4A (66162C) 0.15, 26.00, 0.03, 7.60, ‹0.003
70 cm channel sample
PIT IC
GD4C (66164C) 0.13, 12.30, 0.11, 3.50, ‹0.003
100 cm channel sample
massive sulphide with quartz and limonite in a shear zone
El 2105 m
GD12 (66174C) 0.43, 46.90, 0.04, 13.44, 0.004
Composite chip sample
HIGH-GRADE DUMP
GD10 (66172C) 0.48, 69.80, 0.13, 19.83, 0.014
Composite chip sample from ore pile
massive galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite
GD3 (Ostler) 0.17, 75.6, 0.01, 26.2, ‹0.002
Composite chip sample of massive galena from ore pile
PIT 2A
El 2101 m
HIGH-GRADE DUMP
HIGH-GRADE DUMP
galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite
sheared limonitic chloritic schist
PIT IB
siliceous augen in chloritic schist parallel with schistosity
El 2100 m
GD11 (66173C) 0.25, 74.90, 0.06, 24.46, 0.016
Composite chip sample from dump
GD2 (Ostler) 0.74, 78.8, 0.04, 25.1, 0.002
Composite chip sample of massive galena from dump
HIGH-GRADE DUMP
GD1 (Ostler) 0.38, 80.2, 0.73, 26.0, 0.002
Composite chip sample from pieces of massive galena scattered down slope
PITS IB, IC, ID and 2A
chloritic and sericitic schist
GD5 (66165C) 0.23, 45.40, 0.01, 18.82, ‹0.003
60 cm channel sample
green quartzite
galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite in subhedral quartz
El 2073 m
PIT 4
sericitic schist
PIT 4
CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.
GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
T.C. SCOTT
FELLOW
SCALE
0 5 10 metres
0 10 20 30 feet
N.
19°34' N. mag.
Magnetic declination for the southwestern corner of N.T.S. Map 82 F/16 as of July 1, 1986. Declination decreases 9.9' annually.
Figure 7
AGINCOURT EXPLORATIONS INC.
GREAT DANE WORKINGS-AREA: SURFACE PITS
GREAT DANE PROPERTY
49°46'N., 116°27'W.
FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA
T.C. SCOTT, F.G.A.C.
AUGUST, 1986
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT
15,309

LOCATION ON PROPERTY



SCALE

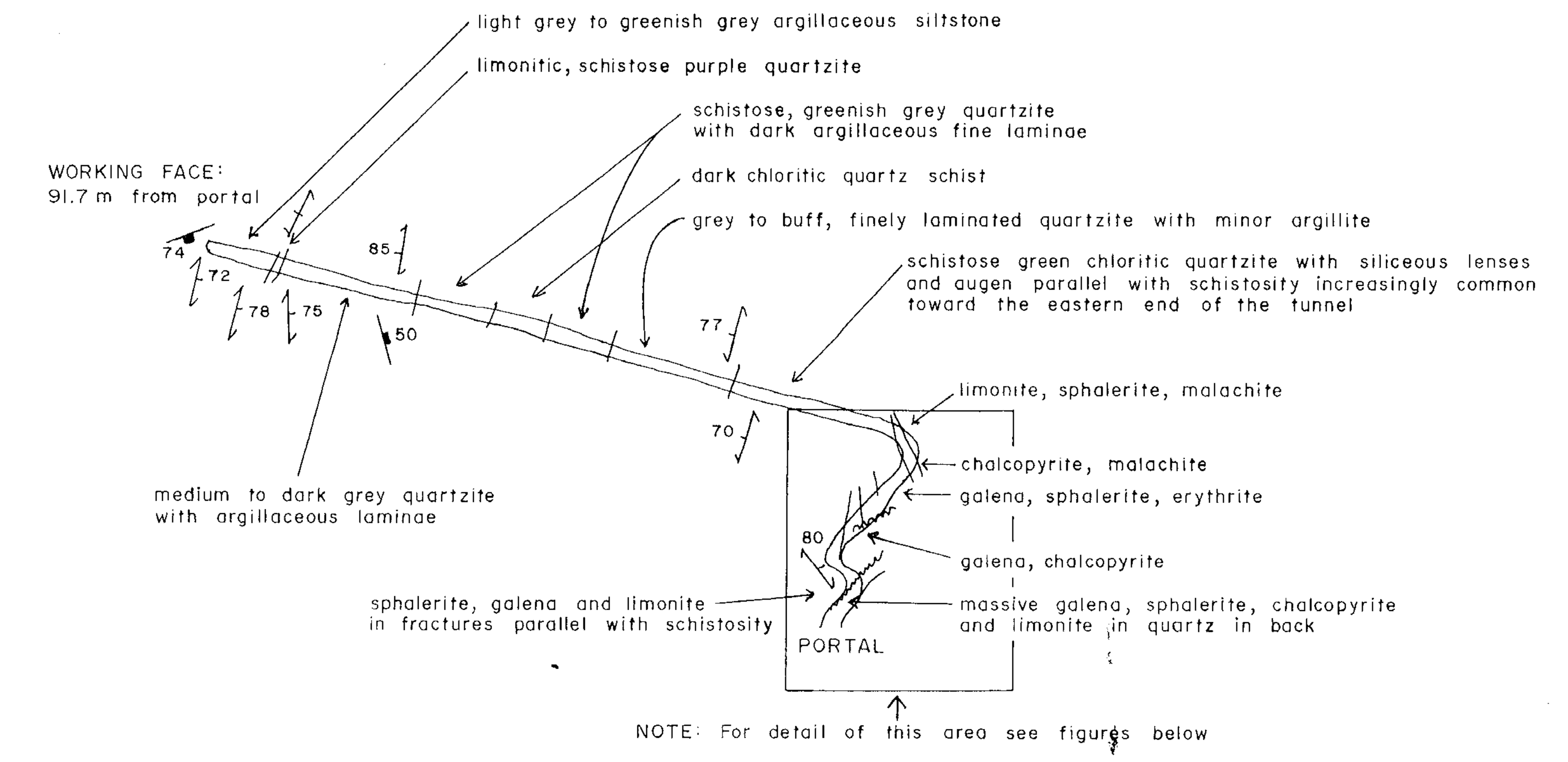
0 1 2 3 km

0 1 2 mi

SCALE (UNDERGROUND GEOLOGY ONLY)

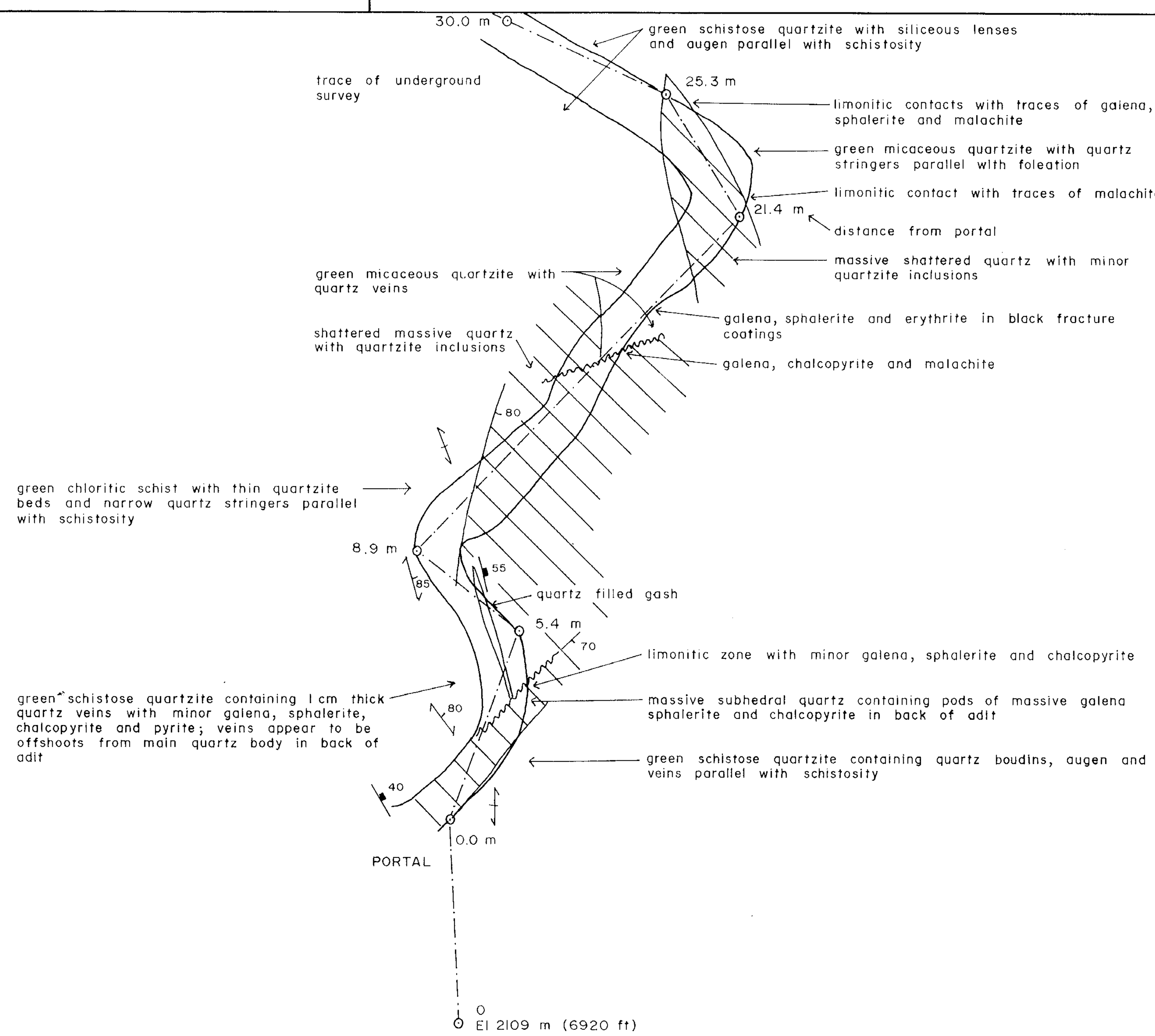
0 10 20 30 40 50 metres

0 50 100 150 feet

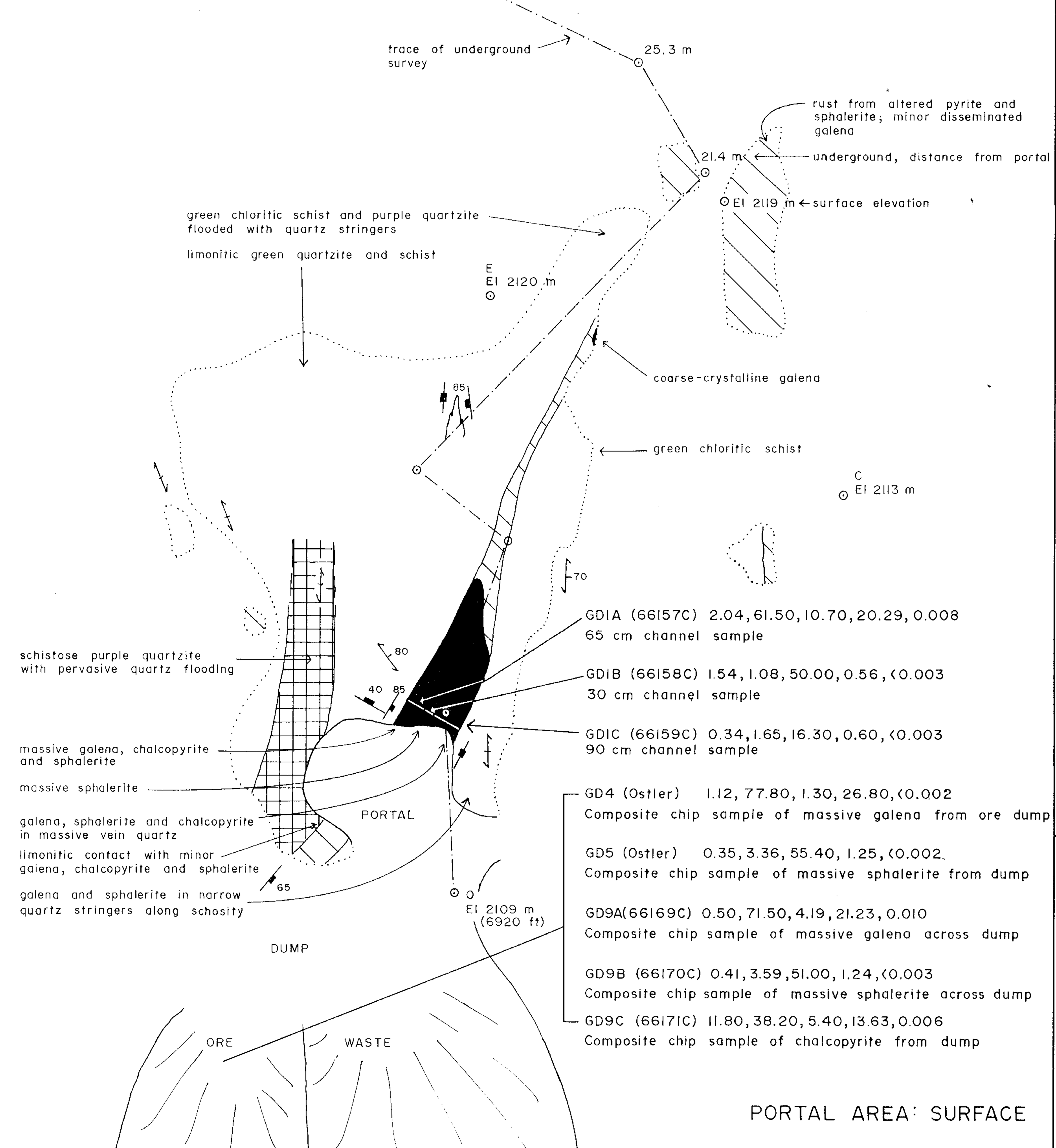


NOTE: For detail of this area see figures below

UNDERGROUND GEOLOGY



PORTAL AREA: UNDERGROUND



GDIA (66157C) 2.04, 61.50, 10.70, 20.29, 0.008
65 cm channel sample

GDIB (66158C) 1.54, 1.08, 50.00, 0.56, <0.003
30 cm channel sample

GDIC (66159C) 0.34, 1.65, 16.30, 0.60, <0.003
90 cm channel sample

GD4 (Ostler) 1.12, 77.80, 1.30, 26.80, <0.002
Composite chip sample of massive galena from ore dump

GD5 (Ostler) 0.35, 3.36, 55.40, 1.25, <0.002
Composite chip sample of massive sphalerite from dump

GD9A(66169C) 0.50, 71.50, 4.19, 21.23, 0.010
Composite chip sample of massive galena across dump

GD9B (66170C) 0.41, 3.59, 51.00, 1.24, <0.003
Composite chip sample of massive sphalerite across dump

GD9C (66171C) 11.80, 38.20, 5.40, 13.63, 0.006
Composite chip sample of chalcopyrite from dump

PORTAL AREA: SURFACE

LEGEND

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Limit of outcrop; Pit; Dump; July, 1986 tape and compass survey station J; El 2097 m ← elevation in metres

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Cu % Pb % Zn % Ag oz/ton Au oz/ton

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For location of adit and geology of Great Dane Workings-area see Figure 6

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA T.C. SCOTT FELLOW

SCALE

0 5 10 metres

0 10 20 30 feet

N.
19°34' N. mag.

Magnetic declination for the southwestern corner of N.T.S. Map 82 F/16 as of July 1, 1986. Declination decreases 9.9' annually.

Figure 8

AGINCOURT EXPLORATIONS INC.

GREAT DANE WORKINGS-AREA ADIT

GREAT DANE PROPERTY

49°46'N., 116°27'W.

FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION BRITISH COLUMBIA

T. C. SCOTT, F.G.A.C. AUGUST, 1986

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT 15,309

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